THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 282

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Hull Requests Soviet Return Seized Vessel; Long Continues 'Purge'

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 26, 1939

Hull Seeks Return of City of Flint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today announced that he had repeatedly cabled United States Ambassador Steinhardt at Moscow asking him to request the release of the American vessel City of Flint and its crew, citing Article 21 of the Hague Convention of 1907 in support of this demand, and presuming that the facts would justify the demand when they are ultimately disclosed.

The German Government likewise was informed of the atitude of the United States in similar terms.

Details show Allies seized U. S. ships: Page 20.

Louisiana Official Resigns in Long 'Purge'

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Charles A. Byrne, Orleans Parish District Attorney, resigned today and was replaced by his assistant, Niels F. Hertz, who moved dismissal of court proceedings in which charges of a widespread tax-reduction racket here were being investigated.

Mr. Byrne's resignation completed a legal purge begun Oct. 23 by Gov. Earl K. Long when he removed Attorney General David M. Ellison and Assistant Attorney General James O'Connor in a move interpreted by political observers as meant to stop the tax hearing.

Freighter Sinks U-Boat in Shell Duel

LONDON (AP)—How a British cargo boat sank an attacking German submarine was related today in the South Wales Argus by a ship's officer. He said:

"The U-boat surfaced almost under this ship's starboard bow when the crew was at dinner. After a shell duel in which the ship was not hit, the U-boat dived, re-emerging three miles away. The ship's gunners reopened fire and with the explosion of the final shell the U-boat sank."

Probe of Radical Activities on in West

CHICAGO (AP)—District Attorney William J. Campbell announced today he had been instructed by Attorney General Murphy to begin an immediate inquiry into activities of Communists, Silver Shirts, and "any other alleged subversive organizations" in this district.

Mr. Campbell appointed two assistants to direct the inquiry with the aid of postal inspectors and the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation.

German Police Curb Czech Disorders

PRAGUE (AP)—Extra police were stationed in several towns today following demonstrations against an order of the German Protectorate Government prohibiting celebration of the anniversary of the former Czechoslovak Republic's founding Oct. 28, 1918.

Demonstrations were reported to have occurred in Beroun and Tabor, where 150 persons were arrested.

Army to Purchase $5,775,000 CCC Equipment

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps approved today an order authorizing the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department to purchase $5,775,000 worth of clothing, shoes, and other equipment for the CCC.

The equipment is to be distributed on Oct. 1, 1940, to CCC camps in the Fourth and Fifth Army Corps Areas. Camps in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Corps Areas are to get new green uniforms when they exhaust present supplies of olive drab clothing. The new uniform was issued on Oct. 1 to camps in the First, Second, and Third Corps Areas.

Soviet Renews Diplomatic Ties With Hungary

MOSCOW (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today appointed Nicholas Sharanoff as Minister to Hungary, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, announced.

Hungarian-Russian diplomatic relations were interrupted Feb. 2 after Hungary's decision to join the anti-Comintern past with Italy, Germany, and Japan. Mr. Sharanoff formerly served as Ambassador to Greece, and was named Ambassador to Poland last May.

Snow Cruiser Passes Sand-Dune Tests

GARY, Ind. (AP)—Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, Director of Armour Institute's Research Foundation, asserted today that sand tests of the snow cruiser he designed for Antarctic exploration proved it was "far beyond our expectations."

The Chicago natural scientist was elated by the performance of the polar juggernaut in sand fields on the outskirts of Gary. The trials were preliminary to the cruiser's journey by highway to Boston, thence to the South Pole as part of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's forthcoming expedition. [Details: Page 15.]

Five-Cent Rise in Toll For Sumner Tunnel Vital

Increase of five cents in Sumner Tunnel tolls was urged by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today as essential to relieve Hub taxpayers of one-half the tunnel's $400,000 yearly deficit. Present laws demand this step, the Bureau asserted, at least for an experimental period, so tolls may be established which produce maximum revenue.

A 20-cent toll, instead of the present 15-cent rate, would still be a bargain for motorists, the Bureau declared in a Bulletin, when compared with charges for similar conveniences in other cities. Rates for both the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels in New York are 50 cents, the Bureau points out, while a 25-cent toll is charged for the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel.

Boosting the tunnel rate five cents would relieve Boston taxpayers of the greatest possible proportion of annual tunnel deficits and shift the burden to the motorist where it belongs, the Bureau emphasizes.

The law specifically states, according to the Bureau, that if at any time tolls do not meet all expenses they must be made large enough to provide "sufficient revenue . . . or maximum revenue. . . . There is a plain mandate to make the tunnel as nearly as possible self-supporting."

A year ago the Bureau urged that this step be taken but in addition suggested that the General Court subsidize tunnel operation because of the regional nature of the motor traffic being served. At the recent legislative session the General Court voted a temporary annual subsidy of $50,000 in both 1939 and 1940.

The Bureau emphasizes that the Tunnel is a great convenience, since motorists from East Boston can save two miles of travel as well as 15 minutes in time by avoiding congested areas, heavy trucking routes, and numerous traffic delays.

When the Tunnel was opened in the summer of 1934 the automobile tolls were fixed at 25 cents. After a "brief and inconclusive experience" these were cut to 15 cents as a "temporary" change justified by bridge repairs which temporarily closed an alternative free route.

"The Tunnel has been in use for over five years," the Bureau states, "With present tolls a deficit is inescapable. Therefore, if tax rate relief is to be had from an increase in charges, the change should be made now rather than later. . . . A five-cent increase in the base rate should be adopted for an experimental period of 12 months."

Present tolls, as approved by the State Department of Public Utilities, expire Dec. 31, 1939.

The Bureau's report also discusses the recent public hearing by the United States Army Engineers at which a $3,000,000 reconstruction of Meridian Street Bridge in East Boston was urged. The Bureau opposes this project and favors either the alternative plan of the city administration which would remove alleged navigation hazards by Federal dredging of a new and straightened channel, or complete abandonment of the structure.

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Sharp Reproof Hits Wallace's 3d-Term Talk

Third Cabinet member to urge re-election in '40 but only one to be rebuked by White House.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The White House gave quick, sharp and vigorous reply today to the reported statement of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at San Francisco that the European war makes a third term necessary for President Roosevelt.

Stephen Early, the President's Secretary, at a conference with newspapermen authorized the following statement:

"It would have been kind and polite of the speaker to have consulted the victim before he spoke."

Despite the critical nature of the Early comment, it cast no final light on Mr. Roosevelt's presidential intentions in 1940. There is evidence that the White House is seriously concerned at Secretary Wallace's utterance because it falls right in the midst of the neutrality debate in Congress when politics and partisanship have been carefully avoided. The statement caused an immediate stir in Washington, and threatened to tear a hole right through the carefully erected coalition for arms embargo repeal.

Mr. Early gave attention to this aspect when he added to the Wallace statement,

"It could have been better timed—if timed at all."

Only Wallace Rebuked

Secretary Wallace follows the lead of two other Cabinet members in backing Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Attorney General Frank Murphy. Each of these two supported the idea publicly. Neither, however, received the rebuke which Secretary Wallace now receives.

A feature of the situation is the report going around the capital that Mr. Roosevelt will withdraw from the 1940 race at the conclusion of the neutrality fight, and combine his statement with an indorsement of William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Washington gossip, which never is quiet about presidential aspirations, has even formulated the language in which Mr. Roosevelt might make the statement. Announcing that he had no further political ambitions for himself, the rumor intimates that Mr. Roosevelt will add that the democracy should seek a man to lead it of the caliber of Mr. Justice Douglas, who would thereby become the New Deal heir-apparent.

Douglas Often Mentioned

The Douglas name has been mentioned frequently in recent months but without any apparent encouragement from the justice or any shadow of political evidence

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

British Envoy Greets Refugee Committee

Acme

Members Arrive for Conference

Members of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees shown as they were greeted by Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, on their arrival in Washington recently. They are (left to right): Christopher Bramwell; James G. McDonald, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee; Sir Herbert Emerson, Secretary to the Committee; Lord Winterton, Chairman; Lord Lothian, and Myron Taylor, American Vice-Chairman.

Committee members indicate that they expect President Roosevelt to stress the need of coping with problems of human distress and malnutrition caused by the present war in Europe.

Japan Drives Against Christianity in China

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25—Even religion is being pressed into service by the Japanese Army in its effort to break Chinese resistance.

Christianity is a prime object of the new Japanese pressure, despite the recent official recognition of Christianity in Japan. Doubts expressed in Japan about the Government's motives in recognizing Christianity, are now echoed from China.

The Japanese religious spearhead assumes several forms. There is an increasingly hostile attitude toward Christianity on the ground that it stiffens Chinese initiative and self-reliance.

[Americans arriving today from the interior reported at Peiping that anti-Christian campaigns are becoming increasingly menacing, both in sections dominated by the Japanese Army and by Chinese Communists, according to the Associated Press.]

Buddhist Consolidation

In various subtle ways the Japanese are seeking to infuse Chinese with "revived" or "reformed" interpretations of their ancient beliefs.

An ambitious "Hundred Year Plan" for "cleansing" Chinese Buddhism has been publicized at Hangchow, one of China's main religious centers. The aim is to bring Chinese Buddhism with its millions of followers in line with Buddhism as practiced in Japan.

Also, the moral doctrines of Confucius are being strongly stressed by the Japanese with particular reference to their most reactionary interpretations. It appears that Confucianism is felt to hold considerable possibility for Nipponese use, particularly in its emphasis on the obligation of the ruler to rule and of the people to submit themselves to disciplinary authority without question.

Textbooks which formerly stressed the admirable qualities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's teachings and particularly of the "Three People's Principles," sometimes made understandable to American students by a comparison with Lincoln's phrase regarding government of, by, and for the people, now show no sign of such teaching but instead they expound what is called the "Renewed People's Principles" which are based upon Confucian ethics.

Although Confucianism is looked upon today rather as a doctrine or rule of conduct than as a religion, it appears certain that it will clash more or less head-on against the Christian religion as this has been interpreted in China.

Christianity has stood for the rights of the Chinese both as a nation and as individuals. Today it is particularly linked with the

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

Lothian Lists Allies' Views On Peace Aims

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — The democratic concept of what Great Britain and France are fighting for has been put before the American people by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, who addressed the Pilgrims here at the Plaza Hotel last night. This concept, he stressed, is "for the preservation of some of those new values which the democracies declared during the last war."

"I am not sure that our ultimate goal is yet visible any more than we were able to see in 1914 what we came to see, largely under American leadership in 1918," he continued, "but there are, we feel, two points which should be made clear. The first is that there can be no basis for a lasting peace which does not give to all nations of Europe their right to autonomous freedom and until the Gestapo is cleared out from among them.

"The second is that we should establish some security against constantly renewed wars of aggression and against the situation in which Hitler has been able to annex a new country by war or by threat of war every six months.

"We feel that an armistice now would simply play into his hands. That would give him six months in which to decide where his next attack is to be made, to reorganize his preparations in the right direction, to get the democracies demobilized so that the initiative in attack passes back to him, and he can make his next pounce before they are ready to meet it.

"No true peace can be made on that basis."

Lord Lothian denied there was any wish in Great Britain "to impose another dictated peace on prostrate Germany or to take from her any lawful rights."

Trust Must Be Secure

"On the other hand," he said, "I think there is a clear conviction that only through a peace negotiated with a government that we can trust can Germany and all other nations also obtain that legitimate place in Europe and the world which is the only possible basis for a lasting peace.

"But let there be no mistake. We feel that today we are fighting for some of the vital principles upon which a civilized world alone can rest—a world in which the individual and the nation will be free to live their own lives in their own way, secure from sudden at-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

La Guardia to Aid Neutrality Group In Repeal Drive

A mass meeting in support of repeal of the arms embargo, with Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia of New York as guest speaker, will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m. in Mechanics Hall, Boston, under the auspices of the Nonpartisan Nentrality Committee of New England, it was announced today by former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, at a luncheon meeting of the Committee in the Parker House today.

Speaking at the meeting, James M. Landis, Harvard Law School Dean, declared that injury to American banking and shipping interests is the only objection, from an American point of view, to adoption of the Administration's cash and carry plan of trading with belligerents.

Robert G. Dodge, Boston attorney, was another speaker at this first meeting of the fortnight-old committee, which is said to have a membership of about 2,500 throughout this area.

Intimate Message from Washington

It Is Still Oct. 4 in the Senate, Technically a Long Legislative Day Since Oct. 3, but Garner May Soon Revert to the Calendar

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The date at the top of this newspaper will tell you that today is Thursday, Oct. 26, but that isn't the date in the United States Senate. The date there is Oct. 4. It has been "Oct. 4" in the Senate ever since—well, ever since Oct. 3.

On Oct. 3 as a mark of respect for the late Senator Logan of Kentucky the Senate adjourned, which meant that next morning it started a new legislative day. But since then it has not adjourned once but has recessed each night, which means that it continues on the same "legislative day" week after week. It looks now as though the Senate would adjourn very shortly, and perhaps adjourn right out of Washington with the neutrality bill passed. This week will see the measure enacted by the Senate, and next week will probably see it passed by the House. The long day of the arms embargo will be over.

Vice-President Garner had something to say about the peculiar state of the Senate's calendar from his rostrum on Tuesday. The spotlight has not been on Mr. Garner very often this session, but he has been a power behind the scenes.

Mr. Garner is something of a myth in Washington. Anyone is apt to become a myth here who follows the habit of keeping his mouth shut. Indeed, the procedure is so unusual that, as in the case of Calvin Coolidge, it makes the individual who pursues it a marked man. At any rate a Garner legend has grown up, which this writer does not fully share, that a vast number of strings behind the scenes are pulled by the smiling, ruddy-faced Vice-President.

He Knows His Senate

A more accurate picture would be presented, we believe, if the supposed power were limited to the procedural affairs of the Senate. Mr. Garner's influence in Washington may be disputed, but there is no doubt that he knows more about what the Senate will do, and of how to get it to do it, than any man in the capital.

Mr. Garner thought the time had been reached this week when the Senate could be pushed along a bit, and on Tuesday he let himself go. At moments, he was so far ahead of dilatory Senators on matters of procedure that he nearly brought the neutrality bill to a vote then and there while tongue-tied members were trying to get the floor. The press gallery watched the one-man show with mirth and admiration. When his friend, Senator Bennett Champ Clark, protested testily that no time would be saved by trying to "railroad" the measure through, Mr. Garner brought laughter by exclaiming that this "won't be any horse-and-buggy outfit either." Feeling in fine fettle, with victory for the revised neutrality bill in sight, Mr. Garner a little later launched into his discussion of when a day is not a day.

"Senators," he said from his dais, "sometime the chair will be obliged to pass on the question of what constitutes a day."

If the time ever came, he continued, he would unhesitatingly decide that "a day consists of 24 hours."

Mr. Garner's relaxed and jovial mood indicates the decline of tension in the Upper Chamber. It means that Senators begin to sniff vacation. And it means too that one of the Senate's oddest pieces of strategy has been successful. Mr. Garner had something to do with the strategy and it is worth examination.

Backed Into the Fight

The Administration backed into the neutrality fight. Instead of making a frontal assault it attempted to turn its opponents' flank by writing a bill so drastic in every respect, save the key feature of embargo repeal, that even the isolationists were satisfied. In fact, the restrictions were so rigid that the last days of debate have been passed in relaxing them, with the isolationists' full approval.

This reverses the usual Roosevelt approach to Congress which is to offer a measure containing maximum demands, with the knowledge that it will be whittled down by opponents. Generally, such a bill infuriates its opponents.

In this instance, the strategy was to show the country that the Administration did not want war any more than the isolationists. It was a dramatic moment when the isolationists came out of Senator Hiram Johnson's office after that first examination of the bill. This reporter got the distinct impression that they were disappointed. They agreed grudgingly that the bill was a good bill—in every respect save the embargo repeal.

Actually, after a couple of weeks of consideration, the Senators by common consent agreed to relax these rigid restrictions. The shipping and aviation lobby went to work and after a show of grudging isolationism the Administration willingly yielded. That is the status at present. Instead of starting with maximum demands and yielding ground, the Administration started with minimum demands and gained ground. The conciliatory procedure would not work in most battles but in this one, under Garner assistance, it promises to bring the long legislative "day" soon to a close.

Richard L. Strout

Britain Excuses Reds in Poland; Canada Unified

Authority to push war under united Canada won in overthrow of Duplessis regime.

Halifax says Germany started drive and set example—Chamberlain is firm.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 26—The surprising overthrow of the Duplessis Government in the Province of Quebec will have the immediate result of giving the Federal Administration a mandate to pursue its preparations for the prosecution of the war on a full national basis.

The victory of the Liberals, who also control the Federal Government—and the virtual rout of Premier Maurice Duplessis' Union Nationale Party—will also reduce the necessity for a Dominion-wide election.

For three Cabinet Ministers, headed by the veteran Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, had threatened to resign if the Duplessis Government were returned to power in the Province.

Rift Is Avoided

But now that the Liberal Provincial forces have been swept into power under Liberal Leader Adelard Godbout, the Federal Government of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is safeguarded from a rift which might have made it necessary to seek re-endorsement of its policy by the Dominion at large.

[Quebec dispatches of the Canadian Press show that the Liberals had won 68 of the 86 seats in the Provincial Legislature. The Union Nationale won 15 seats, the Nationals one, Independents one. The outcome represented a gain of 54 seats for the Liberals, and a loss of 61 by the Union Nationale.]

Liberal leaders interpret their triumph not only as an endorsement of the war policy of the Administration but as a victory in "principle."

The contest was one which might have deepened any misunderstanding between the French and English-speaking Canadians into internecine conflict and might have put back the cause of national unity and confederation many years, it was feared.

Single Purpose

The danger is past and Canada stands today more tightly bound together by a single purpose than at any time in its history.

Jean Baptiste has shown himself to be as loyal and as patriotic as any of his English speaking fellow-citizens. The cry of nonparticipation was raised in strident tones and he refused to heed—casting his lot with the rest of Canada and the rest of the Empire in their war effort. The complete repudiation of Paul Gouin and his Action Liberale Nationale group, with its strong plea for nonparticipation in any European war, is an indication of the temper of French-Canada of 1939.

The popular conception of the French-Canadian attitude must necessarily undergo a change as a result of the voting. To many persons it seemed, based on a memory harking back to 1917 and the spirited opposition of French Canada to conscription, that the Quebecois were supposed to be less ardent in their loyalty to the larger concept of the Empire, stressing more particularly their devotion to "Le Canada." It must be concluded that Quebec fully appreciates the benefits of British

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The British Government partly excused Russia's share in the partition of Poland today as it was pressed in both houses of Parliament to seek once more Russian friendship for the British-French alliance.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax declared that Russia had occupied Eastern Poland only after Germany had "started it and set the example" and that the new frontier thereby established was "substantially the boundary" recommended by a British delegate at the time of the Versailles conference.

While Lord Halifax was speaking in the upper House Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was declaring in Commons that Britain was ready to cope with Germany's "fight to the finish."

"There can be but one reply," said Mr. Chamberlain, "and we are prepared to give it."

"It is not England that has challenged Germany," he said. "It is the German Government who, by their persistent acts of aggression pursued in the face of our repeated warnings, have forced us at last reluctantly to take up arms.

"It is the German Government who, by their reckless disregard of their pledged word and of the rights and liberties of other peoples, must bear the responsibility for this war and for all its consequences."

Finds Quite a Change

'In his final report on his mission to Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson (the British Ambassador) referred to the encouragement given to Herr Hitler in his designs on Poland by Herr von Ribbentrop who apparently advised him up to the last moment that Britain would not fight.

"Yet this is the man who now asserts that the whole object of British policy since 1933 has been to concert war against Germany

"I will make one other comment upon the German Foreign Minister's speech. He desires, it seems, to invite the Soviet Union to join in a crusade against the British Empire."

Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky laughed at this remark of the Prime Minister's. He was in the diplomatic gallery as was Giuseppe Bastianini, the new Italian Ambassador.

"Why," Mr. Chamberlain exclaimed, "what a change is here: let me read two sentences from Herr von Ribbentrop's address to the press when he first came to England in 1936.

" 'Germany wants to be friends with Great Britain and I think the British people also wish for German friendship. The Führer is convinced that there is only one real danger to Europe and to the British Empire as well—that is the spreading further of Communism, this most terrible of all diseases—terrible because people generally seem to realize its danger only when it is too late.' "

Asks Soviet Talks

Liberal Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair urged a new attempt for political understanding with Russia.

By commercial and diplomatic initiative, he said, the British Government might convince Russia that its interests "and those of mankind might be served by understanding and collaboration."

"We ought not to allow our relations with the Russian Government to stagnate in their present unsatisfactory and even dangerous position.

War Summary

By the Associated Press

Questions of contraband, arising from the blockading weapon designed to force an enemy into submission by cutting off vital supplies, raised a controversy today among neutrals and belligerents of the European war.

The United States demanded of Soviet Russia that it return the American freighter City of Flint and its cargo to the American crew. The vessel remained at a Russian Arctic port where it was brought by a German prize crew. The German prize crew has been released by the Soviets.

The State Department said 21 American ships had been detained by belligerents since war started—twelve by Britain, six by France, and three by Germany. Most were released after examination.

Soviet Russia protested against the British contraband list as a violation of international law.

In Britain Prime Minister Chamberlain answered Germany's "fight to a finish" threat with the statement that Britain could cope with such a war. Meanwhile Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax inferentially gave British approval to Russia's occupation of Polish territory

The war on land remained at a stalemate.

In the conflict at sea, Germany accused Britain of not telling the whole story in tabulating her merchant shipping losses. A German spokesman hinted British losses were higher than admitted by the Admiralty in listing 45 ships, totaling 399,319 tons, as the toll of British losses thus far.

Finland's delegation returned to Helsingfors from the Moscow talks with new, modified Soviet demands which a Finnish source indicated still contained points unacceptable to Finland. After conferring with the Helsingfors Government, the delegation was expected to return a third time to Moscow in an effort to reach a compromise.

In Canada, a provincial election swept the Liberal Party into power in Quebec and overturned the Government of Premier Maurice Duplessis, who had challenged the war policy of the Dominion.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 20.

Finland Sees Accord With Russia Nearing

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 26 (AP)—Finland's Finance Minister, Vaeinoe Tanner, fresh from important talks in the Kremlin, declared today he believed that Soviet Russia and Finland could reach an agreement in Russia's drive for a more dominant position in Northern Europe.

Negotiations have "gone forward a little," said Mr. Tanner, soon after he returned with Finland's chief delegate, Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, from Moscow for consultations with their home Government on revised and modified Soviet demands.

Mr. Tanner said Joseph Stalin did most of the talking for Russia in their Moscow Parleys while the Soviet Premier and Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, sat by quietly.

Both Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotoff were "very friendly and cordial," he said.

"I think we can come to an agreement," the Finance Minister asserted. "We are not in a hurry. That was the trouble with the other countries (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania which granted Russia sweeping military and naval concessions soon after the partition of Poland).

"We wanted to discuss it thoroughly and consult with our Government."

An authoritative source declared today that Soviet Russia's new, modified demands on Finland still contained points on which Finland refused to yield.

After Dr. Juhu Paasikivi had spoken for an hour today with President Kallio, Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko and Prime Minister Aimo Cajander, a Foreign Office spokesman said there was "no doubt" negotiations with Russia would be continued and that the Finnish delegation headed by Dr. Paasikivi would go to Moscow for the third time.

Dr. Paasikivi and the entire delegation returned to Helsingfors this morning.

Vilna's Status

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Oct. 26 (AP)—Troops still had not entered the historic Lithuanian capital of Vilna (Wilno) today, 16 days after the Lithuanian-Soviet Russian pact ceded it to Lithuania. Entry of the army has been postponed daily.

[Vilna, which was taken by Poland after the World War, became Russian territory in the division of the conquered country with Germany. It was returned to Lithuania by Russia in exchange for military and naval concessions.]

Meanwhile, a Soviet military mission made a tour of various towns designed to receive Red Army garrisons and sites for Soviet Air Force fields.

Planes for Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Swedish Parliament yesterday approved an appropriation of 36,000,000 crowns (about $9,000,000) for the purchase of 102 military planes for various types.

(Norway has doubled its order for American highspeed fighting planes, raising it to 24.)

Norway's Defenses

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 26 (AP)—Defense Minister Christian Frederik Monsen announced today that Norway would spend an additional $13,000,000 this year for new equipment and supplies for national defense.

One in Five Has Auto

NEW YORK (AP)—One of every five persons in the United States has an automobile, statistics prepared by the American Automobile Association show. There are sufficient cars in this Country to carry 130,000,000 persons at one time.

Engineers' Choice

Prof. George Erle Beggs

Of Princeton, elected Chairman of Engineering Foundation, research organization of the National engineering societies.

Professor Beggs Heads Foundation

Prof. George Erle Beggs of Princeton University has been elected Chairman of the Engineering Foundation, research organization of the National engineering societies.

O. E. Buckley, Executive Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, was chosen Vice-President. Otis E. Hovey was re-elected Director, and John H. R. Arms was again named Secretary.

The executive committee is headed by Professor Beggs as chairman. Other members are: F. F. Colcord, Vice-President of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, New York; Kenneth H. Condit, executive assistant to the President, National Industrial Conference Board; A. L. J. Queneau, metallurgist of the United States Steel Corporation, New York, and Mr. Buckley.

Professor Beggs is Chairman of the department of Civil Engineering at Princeton. He joined the Princeton faculty in 1914, and in 1930 he was advanced to a full professorship. During 1912-1914 he was chief engineer of the Phosphate Mining Company, Florida. He has been associated with the American Bridge Company.

Ban on War Chemicals Sale Is Rejected

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The Senate rejected today 36 to 54 a proposed ban on the sale to foreign nations of poison gases, flame throwers, and other materials used in chemical warfare.

The amendment was offered by Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Danaher, and its rejection clearly foreshadowed the coming approval of repeal of the arms embargo. The Senate vote followed earlier approval to penalize foreign ships which use American flags or other American insignia as a ruse to foil submarines.

The Vandenberg - Danaher amendment would have stopped the National Munitions Control Board from licensing "under any circumstances" export of chemicals used in gas warfare.

The Senate voted a three-months' penalty on any foreign vessel which flew the American flag as a ruse to avoid submarine attacks. Under an amendment to the neutrality bill without record vote, the Senate voted to refuse entry to American ports or American territorial waters for a period of three months to such a vessel.

While Senate debate looking toward final vote before the week end continued, House Majority and Minority Leaders met and discussed procedure by which they hope to get prompt action in the Lower Chamber next week. They agreed tentatively to begin consideration Tuesday with a decisive vote indicated Thursday or Friday. Speaker Bankhead declared that the House should be able to dispose of the bill within a week after it begins consideration, and said he saw no reason why Congress should not adjourn immediately thereafter.

Bill's Course in House

One reason for Southern House leaders to get the bill out of the way by the end of next week is the report that advocates of the anti-lynching bill plan to call it up as soon as neutrality is disposed of. The first day under the rules when this could be done is Nov. 6.

The House has two possible procedures before it, a motion to concur in the Senate amendments; or a motion to send the bill to conference. It is recalled that the House originally passed a neutrality bill last session, which is technically the bill which the Senate is now considering.

However, the Senate has crossed out everything after the enacting clause and written its own measure. The House therefore has the choice of accepting the Senate's revised bill as its own, which would finish the matter immediately although submitting its own judgment to the other body; or of insisting that parts of its original draft be retained. This would throw the issue into conference and take somewhat longer.

Neely Seems "Skeerful"

The Senate made fast progress on amendments Tuesday, under the prod and spur of Vice-President Garner, but yesterday it dillydallied, and today it interrupted its debate to permit Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia to deliver a speech attacking Germany. Senator Neely advocates repeal of the arms embargo and asserted that if Germany wins the war "Hitler within five years will wage war on the United States with the most powerful war machine the world has ever seen." The Neely speech was exactly the type of prepared address which the Senate has been getting for the past three weeks, either for or against the embargo, and which leaders had hoped would be ended to make way for actual voting.

The Senate amendment penalizing foreign ships misusing the American Flag is designed as a statement of policy, Majority Leader Barkley (D) of Kentucky explained.

Senators argued over ability to enforce the rule and over the drastic penalties originally proposed by Senator Chares W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, its sponsor. He would have declared the guilty vessel forfeit. Senator Tobey said British ships flew the American flag in the World War, and he did not wish to see the ruse repeated.

Eden Tells of Canadian Plans

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Anthony Eden, Dominions Minister, in a broadcast to the British Empire last night said that the war aim of Britain was "an international order that shall be respected for religious toleration, for the denial and not the worship of an aggressive nationalism, for liberty, security and peace." He declared that Adolf Hitler had forced the war upon Britain by "flagrant breaches of faith." Making the point that the Führer had "lost the initiative," he said:

"The aggressor's early advantage is spent"; and recalling the World War, "we are determined," he continued, "this time good will come out of the sacrifices now demanded."

He explained that Ministers of the Dominions, who are coming to London for co-ordination talks, would discuss the scheme for expansion of the air force, with training centered in Canada. "No action the German forces can take will influence this development, which has no parallel in the world's history," he observed. "This time it is the new world which is offering its help to determine the future of the old." He disclaimed the possibility of a "patchwork peace," or an "armed truce"; and he went on to say:

"It is not because we love war, but because we hate it, that we are determined to go on this time until we have finally made an end of a system that has grown to power on breaking promises and glorifying force. This time we must not only win the war but win the after war, and the latter may prove the most difficult task."

Paris Goes to War for Styles

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—Maginot and Poilu blue, trench brown, plane gray and legion red were the dominating colors in mid-season collections of new military fashions shown today.

The shows were given in spite of the war but greatly under its influence.

This feminine wear included coats and suits with big military-style pockets 10 to 20 inches long. Some new models by Schiaparelli showed swinging saddle pockets, some in fur and others in elaborately braided fabrics.

Many suits had leather-trimmed pockets swung in knapsack style from the shoulder. Dresses had front pockets swung from belts.

Apart from the military motif were new "washerwoman" frocks, featuring skirts adjustable at the hips for day length or ankle length for evenings. Ostrich and coq toques were shown with these dresses.

Military-style coats had turnover collars, gold buttons and belts. Some copied trench coats.

Wool jersey dresses showed military touches at the collar points which were of red velvet and gold, embroidered with various French army insignia.

Tweed scuits featured a wrap-around skirt worn over bloomers or plus-fours in a bright, contrasting color which matched accompanying blouses and hats, shown with the military models.

For "gas raids"— there haven't been any—there was a blue oilskin suit along the lines of a ski outfit. It carried an oilskin hood and the accessories included oilskin-topped boots and a pigskin-covered canteen to be carried at the hip.

A taffeta dress streaked with dark red, green and blue was named "camouflage."

U. S. Revokes Huge Arms Deals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The State Department announced Oct. 25 that $78,908,525 in export licenses for shipment of arms to European belligerents had been revoked since invocation of the Neutrality Act on Sept. 5.

France was the principal sufferer thereby, its revoked licenses amounting to $58,418,113. Great Britain came next with revocations totaling $14,877,086.

Revoked licenses for Germany totaled only $49.

The Department announcement showed that licenses for shipments to many of Britain's dominions and colonies had been revoked, including $5,078,700 for Australia. Others in the list were British Honduras, Burma, Canada, Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Jamaica, India, Kenya, New Caledonia, Newfoundland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Palestine, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Union of South Africa.

The rush of Britain and France to move as much of their orders as possible at the outset of the war was reflected in figures showing that in the first few days of September France got exports totaling $4,429,323, consisting entirely of aircraft, mostly military, and Great Britain, $1,422,800, consisting entirely of military aircraft.

Since Jan. 1, Great Britain obtained $26,550,644 worth of arms from this country and France got $21,148,860.

Licenses issued for export of arms in August totaled $3,687,216 and were down to $508,989 in September.

Nazi War Chiefs Confer

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—Military leaders met at the Chancellery yesterday and observers wondered whether the conference was concerned with Germany's avowed "fight to the finish" against Britain and France.

More than 20 Generals and staff officers attended the meeting, which lasted several hours. Foreign circles said Reichsführer Hitler participated in at least part of the conference.

Further consolidating Nazi gains in the east, Herr Hitler made the former Free City of Danzig a Province and named Albert Forster, former Nazi District Leader there, as Governor. The new Province includes also the pre-war Province of West Prussia. It has a total population of about 2,400,000.

The German press today interpreted Soviet Russia's rejection of Britain's contraband list as a "sharp protest against blockade warfare" which might lead to serious trouble between the two powers.

Commenting on what to Germany is one of the war's most serious aspects, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' newspaper Der Angriff said "Moscow's note contains a clear warning susceptible of causing far-reaching consequences unless it is observed."

The paper declared Britain had two alternatives—either to alter its contraband list or take the consequences which might result from any seizures of Russian ships.

Law Lecturer From Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Edgar M. Foltin, former Dean of the law faculty at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, will assume this fall a position as professor in the law school and lecturer in the sociology department at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

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British Get Tip To Do Christmas Shopping Late

LONDON (AP)—The British Government told the public in effect Oct. 24: "Do your Christmas shopping late—there's a war loan coming."

Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, answered a House of Commons question on whether it was "desirable to stimulate Christmas shopping this year," by saying:

"It will be the duty of everyone to respond to the appeal which will be made in due course for subscriptions to war loans. Subject to this, it is desirable that the public should continue to buy in the usual way so as to reduce unemployment."

The loans would supplement the $4,000,000,000 to be raised this year by taxation—some from the increase in income tax to 17½ per cent.

Churchman Sees Hitlerism's End As Assured Fact

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. R. H. Crossfield, of Birmingham, Ala., predicted Oct. 25 that Democracy, led by the forces of Christianity, would win against totalitarian regimes and that "Hitlerism will become a museum piece."

"It is patent that both Christianity and Democracy are challenged today," he said in an address before the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, "Christianity and Democracy have much in common, and, on examination, the former is found to be the very soil out of which the latter springs. Without religion, Democracy would have no abiding foundation.

"It is to the church that the world must look for the preservation and extension of freedom in all areas. While the struggle will be long, ultimate victory is assured."

School Support Sought In Building Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Concerned about building a democracy which "functions," representatives of some 60 civic and patriotic organizations in Chicago held their first joint conference on "Education for Democracy" here recently to find better means of promoting the "American Way of Life" through the public schools.

With a huge capital investment in public schools in the United States and one million teachers employed, education is a substantial part of the social, and economic way of life and should contribute something to the building of a strong democratic state, Charles P. Schwartz, chairman of the Illinois State Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization, told the conference.

Judged by What It Does

The conference was sponsored by the Illinois State Committee.

"We can judge a government by what it does for its individual human beings, and not what it does for the people en masse," declared Dean Ernest O. Melby, of Northwestern University. In this problem of maintaining a democracy in this country, he said, there must be a thoroughgoing co-operation among all agencies including the schools and the government. "Unless a democracy can feed, clothe, and find jobs for its citizens, it cannot live," he concluded.

Mr. William Bachrach, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Rotary Club of Chicago, pointed to the fact that boys and girls cannot be expected to think much about citizenship until they have jobs. To this end a committee composed of representatives of both these organizations is now attempting to bridge the gap between school and employment for Chicago young folks.

Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of Chicago Public Schools, told the conference that there is a movement on in this country to "humanize education so that young people can learn democracy by living it." A committee has been appointed, he said, to study the curriculum of the schools in Chicago to see what revision can be made to stress the democratic way of life. Public schools should offer a training ground for learning functional democracy, he declared.

Only Under Democracy

Representing the Protestant churches, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, pointed to the fact that the Protestant Church could be protected and preserved only when the democratic form of government prevailed. Liberty of worship, freedom of the pulpit, religious liberty, freedom of the press and of speech are vouchsafed only in a democracy, he emphasized. "The right of the majority to rule and of the minority to criticize are both equally important in preserving a democracy," Dr. Palmer declared.

Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, director of the Immigrants' Protective League, reviewed some of the accomplishments in bringing foreign-born into full citizenship status in the State. Some 75,000 men and women of foreign birth have studied in adult classes in the Chicago Public Schools alone, it was pointed out, since 1918, but there are still many more to become naturalized. Mrs. Rich advocated a thorough training of teachers of foreign-born adults throughout the State similar to that introduced by Frances K. Wetmore in the Chicago Normal College.

Lamar Day Marks Austin's Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Re-enacting a scene of 100 years ago, figures representing Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas, and his Cabinet again, on Oct. 17, entered the City of Austin and designated this spot as the Capital of Texas.

In commemoration of Austin's centennial, an historically correct duplication of the occupation of the City brought appropriately costumed figures of 1839 through the City's streets, and words actually uttered by the principals 100 years ago were repeated in the ceremony.

It is in commemoration of this event that the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the City of Austin, the Austin Centennial Commission, the Chamber of Commerce, the University of Texas, and the State Government designated Oct. 17, 1939, as Lamar Day.

Following the pageant of notables, President Lamar (played by Judge John H. Sharp, and his Cabinet, accompanied by Mayor Edwin Waller (enacted by Austin's present Mayor, Tom Miller moved to the Driskill Hotel, standing very near the spot where the 1839 party celebrated at Bullock's Tavern.

Japanese Aviators Bomb Yale-in-China

SHANGHAI (AP)—A delayed dispatch to the United States Embassy reported Oct. 25 that Japanese airmen had bombed the compound of Yale-in-China at Yuanling in Hunan province on Sept. 21. One building was damaged, but there were no casualties. The same buildings were damaged by bombs on Aug. 18.

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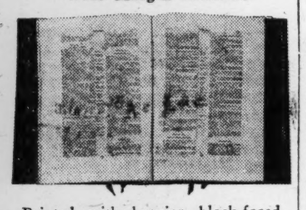

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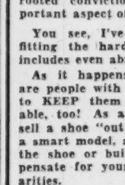

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Volunteers Aid $30-Thursday Drive

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — The political organization which has been built around the $30-Thursday proposal is one of the most powerful that has made its appearance on the American scene, and in some respects it is entirely unique. On the other hand, the opposition has brought together into a last-minute mobilization more organizations and group interests than probably have been assembled on one side in a State political campaign before. So the concluding two articles in this series will be devoted to the people—big and little—who are for and against "Ham and Eggs" in California.

First the proponents. From a modest and unashamedly shabby headquarters in Hollywood, Calif., the Retirement Life Payments Association's "National" Campaign Committee has an organization that reaches into every precinct in the State. It has at least three immensely effective attributes:

1. It has thousands upon thousands of eager volunteer campaign workers who have plunged into this campaign in a fashion rarely equalled by political workers.

2. It has introduced a system of earning money into its campaign setup, by which workers get commissions on subscriptions to literature, sale of pamphlets, etc., which provides a new and effective form of party financing.

3. Behind the promise of payments to come—which puts the energy into many of the volunteer workers—and the commissions system which invigorates the machine, stands the promise of jobs to come under the new offices and banks that are to be set up if the amendment is adopted.

Training Schools

Campaigners make much of the fact that at least 500 new branch banks are to be founded, and they already have begun enrolling prospective employees in "bank training schools." In their weekly newspaper of Oct. 14, Ham and Eggs leaders announced that they had allocated 500 job applications to each of the State's 80 assembly districts. They exhiliratingly stated: "More than 20,000 auditors, branch managers, bookkeepers, cashiers, tellers, tax counselors, stenographers, typists, janitors, etc., will be required after Nov. 7 . . . for the administration of the Act."

In a prominently displayed article, this official newspaper published a long list of jobs that would have to be filled. Multiplying 500 applications by 80 assembly districts, means that 40,000 prospective employees are being enrolled. It is an old political guess that one job means perhaps 10 votes. Five hundred application forms, or more, in a doubtful assembly district, means the balance of power.

Because "Ham and Eggs"—the $30-Every-Thursday plan which is being voted on in a special California election on Nov. 7—has impressive popular support, and would have immense consequences on California and national economy, The Christian Science Monitor has sent the chief of its Washington Bureau to make a thorough study of the plan. Following is the fifth of his articles:

Thus the $30-Thursday movement combines many potent forces: earnest crusading zeal, protest against things as they are, prospects of retirement pensions for those over 50, and jobs for those under 50, although these promised jobs are not limited to citizens under that age.

Three Key Men

Behind this broad political drive stands a group of organizers. The real key men of the movement are three: Willis and Lawrence W. Allen, and Roy G. Owens. The Allen brothers are primarily promoters. Court testimony has been introduced in the past indicating their control of a sort of middleman corporation which acts as agent for many expenditures of the movement. This agency is said to place the organization's abundant radio time, handle its publications, and otherwise take care of business details with a commission for services going to the Allen brothers. Opposition publications have charged that the Allen brothers receive commissions of as much as 15 per cent on many of the organization's expenditures for commercial purposes.

Roy G. Owens is a totally different type. He is an earnest money reformer, deeply imbued with the philosophic and economic viewpoint of those who think that money is wealth, and that most of the world's ills may be cured by increasing the supply and distribution of the circulating medium. Mr. Owens has deep-set eyes, a resonant voice, a grave but engaging manner. He is a genius at bringing his people to a zealous pitch of action. Here is a typical Owens phrase, an injunction to voters about to cast their ballot on Ham and Eggs, delivered soberly and with immense, quiet emphasis: "This is the first time any of you have ever had a chance to vote for yourselves!"

That, any experienced politician will agree, is effective campaigning!

Besides holding out the prospect of thousands of jobs in administering Thirty-Thursday, the weekly newspaper "National Ham and Eggs" presents a lively appeal to the underprivileged. It includes items, pictures, and cartoons not only about the campaign, but culled from national and world news to expose the power of "entrenched greed," "loan sharks," and "undemocratic bankers." This paper circulates in large numbers at five cents a copy and carries a substantial volume of advertising from small merchants.

Major revenues of the campaign come from the one-cent-a-day dues paid by members. From Nov. 10, 1938, to Sept. 30, 1939, the organization certified in a report to the Secretary of State, it took in $460,519 and expended $457,785. The number of members who were supposed to pay 30 cents a month was listed at 361,991. In the campaign last year, receipts of $242,243 were listed, with expenditures of $241,608. Had all members paid 30 cents a month each since last Nov. 10, they would have paid in about $1,170,000. Had an average total of members between last year's certified list of 220,304 and the present 361,991 been paying dues since last year's report, total revenues from this source would have been $900,000.

Because of the apparent discrepancy between membership figures, dues, and total revenues reported, the foregoing reports to the Secretary of State have been challenged, and legal action is ensuing. However, the time may come when $30-Thursday's own interior financing will be given a thorough going over, both as to actual revenues and the relationship of the Allens' commissions to the intake. This strategy may be adopted by opponents to discredit the movement and try to keep it off the ballot next year if it is defeated this time.

Few organizations have given support to the Ham and Eggs movement. The Congress of Industrial Organizations, with Harry Bridges declaring the plan might not work but that it should be supported as a people's movement, has given its assistance. The State American Federation of Labor convention did not pass an indorsing resolution, some city and county labor councils did, and some subsequently have rescinded their indorsements. The general impression seems to be that organized labor's vote will be divided, with the bulk of the A. F. of L. in opposition, and the bulk of the C. I. O. in support.

Members Not Radical

A few scattering organizations have given support. But, apart from C. I. O., the best-known and perhaps the largest organized group to offer assistance is the Communist Party. William Schneiderman, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of California, in a formal statement of indorsement, said the plan "expresses the resentment of the people with the sabotage of recovery by the monopolies and also impatience with the failure of the New Deal to bring about a more fundamental solution of the economic problems of the people. . . . It further shatters reactionary demagogy." Yet Mr. Schneiderman said the plan is virtually unworkable because "it does not provide for a means of financing it through taxing the accumulated wealth of big capital. . . ." With "friendly criticism" the Communist Party joins hands with the 30-Thursday group to pass the amendment "while at the same time pressing . . . for nationalization of the banks, railroads, etc."

Of course, it is not true that the rank and file or the leadership of the 30-Thursday movement is Communist, or even "radical" in the ordinary sense of the word. The leadership is principally drawn from a familiar "money reform" group. As early as 1934, the essential ideas of stamp-scrip were discussed in a conference at San Francisco of the "Crusaders for Economic Liberty." George W. Christians, president of this group, is now head of the White Shirts. A tinge of this movement, with its racial and religious arguments, is to be found in 30-Thursday. But broadly speaking, it must be emphasized again, 30-Thursday is composed of earnest, simple, humble people who are first of all protesting against undeniable evils in the present economic system, and secondly think they have a remedy for ending the cruel paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty.

Challenger of the Stradivarius

Wide World

Connoisseurs Listen to Philadelphia Violin

A violin made by William Moennig, Jr., had its first public hearing recently by the Curtis String Quartet at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. The builder comes from a family of lutiers whose records go back to 1622 and he is the only American-born violin maker who holds the degree of "master" from the European Violinmakers' Guild. Experts say the Philadelphia product has a more uniform sound and is easier to play than the Stradivarius from which it was copied. The photograph shows Mr. Moennig examining a violin of his making. Above is a painting of Stradivarius.

Saskatchewan Survey Revives Irrigation Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — New hope for Federal Financing of large-scale irrigation projects in this Province have arisen from a Federal Government survey now under way to consider possibilities of watering the Qu'Appelle Valley.

The survey, ordered by Federal Agricultural Minister J. G. Gardiner, is based upon suggestions by irrigation experts that the valley, wih proper irrigation, is capable of providing fresh fruit and garden produce for - all Southern Saskatchewan, besides watering lands for scores of families now on marginal lands of the valley.

The Qu'Appelle Valley, which cuts across Central Saskatchewan for 300 miles from the border of Manitoba, is but one of several areas in the province that experts are now pronouncing as likely to develop more under proper irrigation than they previously had expected. Many engineers are now cautiously admitting that they are finding more and more potentially irrigable land in Saskatchewan than they ever figured upon. Development, they say, depends upon how much water they find, and not upon how much land.

Example in Alberta

An examination of Southern Alberta, where irrigation has probably reached the highest point of development in Canada, illustrates what irrigation can do. There it began as a speculative affair, devoted mostly to wheat. Land was over-valued but through the years these values have been repeatedly shaken down to a reasonable level.

With a point of stabilization now reached, there are, besides grain growing in the irrigated lands of Alberta, two factories producing high grade beet sugar, providing farmers with a cash crop in their beets. There is a modern canning factory, which cans peas, corn and beets.

Tied in with these products grown on irrigated land is a thinning livestock industry. Thousands of sheep, cattle, hogs, calves are fattened on the by-products of the sugar factories and canneries.

In short, irrigation in that area has matured, given a stabilized economic unit. Tons of fresh fruit are also grown in irrigated gardens.

Up until now all the experts were encouraged in Saskatchewan with regard to irrigation in connection with the livestock industry, furnishing a plentiful supply of feed. After that, they say, Saskatchewan will have to hew its own economic way with the aid of irrigation. It probably will resemble Alberta in a smaller way but likely will develop characteristics of its own.

Beets in Saskatchewan

Experts claim that sugar beets will never become an important crop in Saskatchewan. Engineers state that nothing less than a 10,000-acre irrigated area is sufficient to produce beets economically.

It is said that Saskatchewan will not have for some years, 10,000 spare acres for purely sugar beet production. Feed supply for livestock will have to come first.

However, the proposed Swift Current irrigation plan in Western Saskatchewan, which would extend to 40,000 acres, and the Qu'Appelle Valley scheme, may find spare irrigable lands.

The model of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration in Saskatchewan is the 6,000-acre Val Marie development in Southwestern Saskatchewan, devoted to growing of grains and feed. And throughout the whole of Southwestern Saskatchewan, including Val Marie, Eastend, Cypress Lake and Downey Lake projects, engineers say, about 40,000 acres can be irrigated.

Developing alongside the irrigation at Val Marie is a huge P. F. R. A. community pasture, extending 100,000 acres. There farmers can graze cattle more cheaply than they could by fencing and supervising their own pastures.

Other Benefits

Benefits also include wheat for a cash crop, pastures for grazing, ample feed for finishing cattle, plus some production of garden truck and fruit.

So wheat for cash and feed for livestock together with garden stuff is the immediate objective of irrigation in Saskatchewan.

But engineers with caution admit that they would not be surprised to see in the future small canneries operating in the Province, using peas, beans, beets and corn grown on irrigated lands.

Even a sugar beet factory or two, they say, is not beyond the realm of possibility.

Irrigation in Saskatchewan is young, does not yet know quite where it is going, is something of an unknown quantity but furnishes Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration officials with material for plans and speculation.

Plea for U. S. Monuments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Coolidge, Ariz.

Confusion in the public mind regarding the difference between national monuments and national parks is causing many travelers to pass up the monuments in the belief that they are something of minor interest. This is the opinion of Frank Pinkley, Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments for the National Park Service.

The basic difference is that national parks are set aside for their scenery; monuments never are. In fact, under federal laws a monument cannot be reserved for scenery.

* * *

Here's Definition

Mr. Pinkley offers this definition of a national monument: "An area reserved by Presidential proclamation which contains something historic, prehistoric, or scientific in character, of national importance, which is primarily education, secondarily inspirational, and may or may not have recreational value."

Mr. Pinkley states there is ample basis for public confusion. Many monuments have been "promoted" to park status by Congress. "Gradually it grew up in the mind of the public at large that national monuments are scattered and rejected odds and ends, the leftovers out of which national parks had been picked. This is not true, of course, and parks have no more business in the monument class than elephants have in the bird house at the city zoo."

Many locations, of course, qualify as either a park or a monument. Grand Canyon National Park, for instance, embraces some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. But it is also of great interest from a geological standpoint, and prehistoric ruins are found in its depths.

* * *

Scenery Incidental

On the other hand, many monument reserves include scenery which puts some of the parks to shame. Scenery often is found along with cliff dwellings, rock carvings left by Indians or explorers, old missions, volcanic craters, natural bridges.

Size is no criterion, though most monuments are comparatively small because a few acres are sufficient to enclose a building or ancient city. But two monuments are larger than Yellowstone National Park. One of these, Organ Pipe, in Southwestern Arizona, must cover a far-flung stretch of territory in order to preserve the unique organ pipe cactus, found nowhere else in the United States. Although Mr. Pinkley does not say so directly, his article in the September report for Southwestern Monuments intimates that he believes there should be general reclassification. Some parks should become monuments, and vice versa.

Ernest Douglas.

Pan-American Conference Adopts Housing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—"New houses for New World workers" was an unofficial but dominant theme during the sessions of the Pan-American Housing Conference which met in this city. It decided on a continental campaign for state-favored construction of houses for urban and rural workers and public and private employees "as essential to maintain social order and the best means of raising the cultural and moral levels of those assisted."

The duty of the state in assisting workers to acquire their homes was repeatedly emphasized in the report of the commission on present-day housing conditions in the Americas. Its conclusions were unanimously adopted.

First of all, it was pointed out, adjudication of houses for workers should be governed by salary scales, so that none should be unreasonably burdened by charges. Where special circumstances warranted a better house than the worker could afford, it demanded that the state assist, even to the extent of reducing the price of the property.

The state should not only use official revenue to provide cheap housing, the Conference declared, but also resort to credit through special organizations. It was conceded that these organizations should be free from political influence and that the co-operation of private enterprise would help toward this end. Large business firms were asked to provide their own building projects.

A propaganda campaign was agreed upon to encourage commercial morality among favored workers in servicing their housing loans, to induce credit institutions to advance money, and to convince capitalists of "their obligation" to improve conditions as a measure of social security. It was agreed to set up through a special diplomatic convention an Inter-American Housing Institute. This will be established in Buenos Aires and maintained by the Pan-American countries. The Institute will co-ordinate the labor of national housing commissions. A final resolution decreed Washington as the venue of a second gathering.

The Conference, with complete Pan-American representation, met in the Federal Congress building, under the presidency of the Argentine deputy, Don Juan F. Cafferata. The United States delegation was led by Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to Chile, with S. T. Pesone, C. B. Baldwin, and Raymond T. Cahill as technical advisers.

An exhibition of model dwellings for workers coincided with the Conference. This was held at Palermo, in the grounds of the Rural Society. The building experiences of various countries, including the United States, were revealed in the exhibits, supplemented by explanatory models, plans, and costs. Private enterprise, notably the Argentine railways, contributed specimens of house-building undertaken for their operatives.

Argentine Foreign Minister Dr. José S. M. Cantilo, welcoming foreign delegates at the opening ceremony, declared that the Americas, fervently attached to the ideal of international peace, were determined to serve the cause of social peace with equal devotion. Here, on this continent, he admitted, employment problems, which possess neither the gravity nor the urgency recorded on other continents, were superseded by those of low consumption and reduced living standards.

Señor Cafferata, as President, emphasized that it was the first Pan-American conference of the kind, so that a special and united effort was essential to start the work. The house made the home, he said, the home the family, and the family the state. U. S. Ambassador Bowers, opening-day speaker for the visiting delegations, said:

"Is it not a vindication of Christian civilization that above the crash of arms across the sea, there can still be heard in this New World the hammer of the builder—who builds for the greater happiness of the human race?"

Labor Peace Attained In One Illinois Center

GRANITE CITY, Ill. (AP)—Peace between the Congress for Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, long advocated by President Roosevelt and others—has been achieved in this industrial center.

The local councils of both organizations have joined forces to organize the City 100 per cent, and workers solicited may affiliate with either union without coercion.

50,000,000-Mile Air Safety Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Air transport lines in the United States have flown a record of 50,000,000 miles in seven months without a single passenger fatality, Robert H. Hinckley, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, announced Oct. 25.

Mr. Hinckley, keynoting a meeting of the Air Transport Association of America, said airlines can not relax their "eternal pre-occupation with problems of safety until air transport realizes completely its potentialities as the safest means of human transportation."

A committee was appointed to confer Oct. 26 in Washington with the CAA on co-operation between airlines and the Federal Government.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association, told the meeting that pleas had been made for official assurance that $25,000,000 of planes, engines and accessories already ordered from plants would not be delayed regardless of the demand for military aircraft.

Of All Things . . . !

Woman for Sheriff

HOUMA, La. (AP)—When some folk jokingly told Mrs. Audrey Chandler Bridhill, President of the Southern Beauticians Association, that she was "hefty enough to be sheriff" the operator took it good naturedly.

Then farmers of Terrebonne Parish began bringing her vegetables and eggs and urging her to run for the position.

That decided her. Now she is in the running—seriously, too—against six men.

Merchandising Extremes

WINFIELD, Kan. (AP) — Protracted summer heat was responsible for this sign at a Winfield fruit market:

"Christmas trees and watermelons."

Sinking Ranch

TERRY, Mont. (AP)—Ed G. Bright is convinced his sinking ranch property has touched bottom.

The stockman, who facetiously blamed the phenomenon on "heavy taxes," said the land apparently settled after dropping some 45 feet on one side and about 16 feet on the other in the middle of a half-section pasture.

"If there is no more sinking, we still can use the land for grazing," Bright asserted. The depression first appeared about three weeks ago.

A Little Late

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—A. A. Fagerberg, western manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., located in Portland, was recently handed an award certificate from Oregon's State Fair Bureau for his company. The certificate informed Mr. Fagerberg that his company had been singled out for the excellence of its product.

But the certificate was not from the State Fair that was conducted last month. This certificate was for the fair of 1878. The document was discovered recently in an old building here in the city. Numerous other records of past fairs were also uncovered.

Noisy Parking

ALTON, Ill. (AP)—Roy Standefer parked his car and went to sleep—on the horn button. Police, unable to enter the locked car or arouse Mr. Standefer, towed the auto to a garage, stopped the honking and gave him a ticket.

Mr. Standefer paid a $5 fine for "improper parking."

A 'Slight Error'

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Dick Thompson of Boone, Iowa, a University of Iowa student, has a letter from a Boone bank thanking him for correcting "our slight error."

He wrote home for a $50 bank draft and the bank sent him one—fully negotiable—for $100,050.

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Want a Career? Consider the Civil Service

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"The most important business in the United States should call for the best intelligence and leadership in the country. That business today is the Government of the United States—meaning all its branches down to cities and towns. Yet it has been criticised as not only being not the best—but second or third rate. A major hope for better government is Civil service—and will discuss that today.

"Civil service aims at government without patronage—and there is not a single citizen of good intent who does not wish patronage and all its attendant evils were well out of the way. Civil service is steadily increasing, doing away with patronage jobs—but the problem of making the civil service itself so good that patronage effects are not felt is still a problem."

Question: "I understand a common term for civil service is the merit system. That means hiring and maintaining people on merit. Does the emphasis on this indicate that civil service is not always operated on the merit basis?"

Answer: "I am sorry to say yes. The purpose of a system may be lost through poor machinery and operation. That is what has happened in much of civil service. Why, in many states there is no legislation to insure a real civil service."

Question: "Then the first step is legislation that will insure honest merit as a measurement for getting a job?"

Answer: "Yes. And a second step is setting up a competent personnel agency to operate the system."

Question: "Won't the effectiveness of your civil service be governed by the civil service commission you appoint?"

Answer: "Naturally. Systems alone, whether for full government or lesser branches, are never any better than the men who run them. Therefore any system must be assured of having good appointees. Now in civil service commissions the first thing you run into is commissions which are made up of members of the two leading political parties. That's bi-partisan. Yet if there is anything civil service requires it is non-partisanship.

"Your commission members should be known adherents of the merit principle. They should be people who have had plenty of practice in handling people, in personnel management."

Question: "I've heard of pretty good civil service commissions which failed to do much of a job. So you can't hang all charges of inefficiency on the commissioners."

Answer: "No, indeed. The best commission, for instance, must have the proper tools to work with. In fact you have put your finger on an important point—for one of the greatest problems is the under-financing of commissions. Unless your commission has money enough to hire expert personnel talent, to hire expert examiners and sufficient clerks to keep new and modern examinations coming along—then they cannot do a good job."

Question: "Are civil service commissions necessary?"

Answer: "No. There is quite a movement on foot to have the executive of a city or state hire a first class professional personnel director to handle civil service. Put this position on a professional basis, which means guaranteed work with a minimum of political interference, and you could attract directors who could vastly improve our governmental operation."

Question: "With all the civil service jobs there are, I don't ever seem to have heard much about them outside an occasional bulletin in the Post Office, which I seldom visit. How are people recruited for the service?"

Answer: "Again a score for this group. That is another weak spot in the system. There is little proper publicity given it. The politicians know about the jobs. Few other people do. The politicians have their candidates on hand for the tests and with a narrow field to choose from, their favorites get in. A typical case of manipulation by a commission in this respect was in Chicago where the law demands the advertising of civil service jobs. An ad was run. Where? In a little paper in the outskirts! Naturally hardly anybody read it and the politicians' candidates took the exams and went in."

Question: "Couldn't the school systems help? Yet I don't recall public schools having much to say about civil service?"

Answer: "They certainly could. There is an amazing lack of co-operation between these two agencies, both paid for by the same government. Close co-operation with the schools would insure a fine choice of personnel from which to choose government workers—and school systems could be altered to provide special training along these lines, thus attracting the kind of clean-cut young people who are needed in government."

Question: "But isn't civil service too limited, still too politically influenced to attract the right kind of youngsters?"

Answer: "In some places, yes. Undertake the reforms we have mentioned, put all positions under civil service so that promotion would be insured and political influence eliminated, and you would be opening desirable careers for desirable people. The whole country would benefit from such strengthening of the civil service.

"And now I want to introduce our guest speaker for today, Richard L. Strout of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, a specialist on civil service, whose rare ability to humanize Washington news has made him most popular with the Monitor family—on Fireside page 87."

The Merit System Makes Progress

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Working for the Government Depends on More Than Pull

Civil Service examinations have become a mark of the merit system. Here we have three reasons for America's present commendable—though far from perfect—system of public administration. Top: Promotion examinations for rank of Deputy Chief in New York City's Fire Department. Center: U. S. Civil Service Commission: (Left to right) Arthur S. Flemming, Mrs. Lucille McMillan, and Harry B. Mitchell. Bottom: Typists taking civil service examinations. Such tests assure competent activity in non-policy-making government positions.

Uncle Sam's Political Plum Tree

By Richard L. Strout

One warm day in July, 1881, President James A. Garfield was passing through the Baltimore & Potomac railroad station in Washington. He was unguarded and moved along casually. He had taken his oath of office just four months before and had been hounded since, almost without cessation, by office seekers who knew that the best way to get a government job from the victorious party was to apply to a Congressman or a Senator or the President himself.

Suddenly a man named Charles Guiteau, whose appeal for a job had been rejected, stepped out and shot the President. He lingered on for two months, and then succumbed. The Nation was stunned by the event. That was the real start of civil service reform in the United States.

That was 58 years ago. Since then there has been a gradual but slow advance in governmental personnel appointment methods. It is interesting to recall that just about the time that civil service got its impetus in the United States a similar movement started in Great Britain. Up till then English offices were just as full of nepotism as the United States. But in 1870 Gladstone issued a famous order-in-council which abolished the old system almost at a stroke. England set up a civil service which is today one of its proudest possessions.

Recent Progress

The slow growth of the same ideal in the United States makes dreary reading compared to the quick victory in England. The comparison with England shows the tardiness of the growth, for even today the United States is far behind all other English-speaking democracies in this basic reform which determines so much the moral level of government.

Recently, however, stirring events have betokened civil service improvement. Unfortunately, many of the States are about as bad as they originally were. Pennsylvania, for example, which is the second largest State in the Union, has never had a real civil service law. Tens of thousands of the State workers are appointed by the Governor, just as they were in Garfield's day and before. When the Democrats won at Harrisburg with the New Deal, State business was slowed down by the overturn in thousands of technical jobs. With recent Republican return of control the situation was repeated.

In the Federal Government, however, there has been great progress. One can either be an optimist and point to recent gains, or a pessimist and point to the time it has taken. Let us be optimists and review some of the recent victories. And while doing so, let us examine a very curious circumstance that encourages this great reform by an amusing and devious route.

Devious Reform

Where there is fairly frequent rotation in office under spoils, the incumbent office-holders always desire to be safeguarded from discharge when their protectors lose power. Thus it has happened in American history that many good party men have been "blanketed-in" to civil service just before a presidential election. Mr. Taft blanketed in 50,000 at one time—mostly Republicans. This means that they get permanent jobs free from discharge, without taking competitive examinations. But when they resign for one reason or another, the jobs stay under the merit system.

The other political party has always complained against "blanketing-in" incumbents, but has universally followed the same rule itself when in power. And so, by this natural rule of self-preservation, American civil service has made its growth. Once a job is civil service it is always civil service, is the rule. Most Congressmen and all Presidents are glad to have patronage problems reduced, which take so much time and produce, as it has been said, among every 10 applicants for a job—"nine enemies and one ingrate"!

Coming down to the New Deal, then, at the start 467,000 out of 583,000 Federal employees were under civil service, or a ratio of 80.1 per cent when Mr. Roosevelt took over. Then the trend toward Washington centralization gathered headway and vast new armies of office holders arrived, mostly political appointments. By 1937 532,000 were under civil service out of 842,000 jobs, or a ratio of only 63 per cent. Republicans charged Mr. Roosevelt with wrecking the civil service.

Hatch Law

But with the second Roosevelt term the old process of "blanketing-in" revived. Mr. Roosevelt has recently put into effect an order which covers under civil service nearly every Federal job not specifically exempted by Congress. Furthermore Congress a year ago passed a law putting 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters under civil service, removing this great political pie-counter from the easy reach of politicians.

The Hatch bill has also just become law, removing Federal office holders from political activity. And the high cost of Government everywhere has made the public "civil service minded" (which is another way of saying economy-minded) so that half a dozen states and dozens of cities have suddenly passed merit system laws. At the end of June, 1939, 620,832 out of 920,310 Federal workers occupied classified civil service jobs, or 67.7 per cent.

There is today a great impetus for reform. Federal reorganization has helped matters in Washington, and an able Presidential Committee under the chairmanship of Supreme Court Justice Reed, of which Mr. Justice Frankfurter is also a member, is now exploring methods for raising standards for the army of workers already under civil service extension today.

Government Service Through the Years

Civil Service

This term first originated to designate the British administration of India. It was first applied to governmental administration in England in 1854 by Sir Charles Trevelyan. So that, while civil service as a practice antedates Sir Charles in modern history, the term as applied to modern conditions is less than a century old.

The entrance of professionalism into public administration is really of recent time. However, traces of civil service can be found in the history of ancient and classical states.

Egypt

Ancient Egypt had its body of officials as can be gleaned from the story of Joseph's stay in Egypt. The country required extensive and constructive administration of government. There was land to be registered; public works to be undertaken; judicial offices to be established; directors of wheat stores to be chosen.

Thus a body of public servants was developed, a professional body of officials established. Their technical preparation might be nil, their appointment might be for social or political reasons, yet as professional executives or sub-executives they can properly be termed civil service employees.

Athens

Athens, in contrast to the Egyptian system and present civil service systems, never developed such a body of officials. As Democracy's first champions, that at first seems peculiar. But it was that very passion for Democracy which prevented that city-state from developing any civil service in the modern sense. For in democratic Athens there was no professional body of officials.

All offices—administrative, legislative, judicial—were open to all. Not "every man a king," but "every man an official" if he wanted to stand for election. With slaves to do the work, and with a city small enough to be administered easily, such a plan could work.

Rome

In the early days of Roman history, civic administration was quite similar to that of Athens. But as Roman authority expanded it became necessary for administrative labor to be specialized. It was no longer possible for amateur officials, though duly elected, to administer such a far-flung empire.

Emperors appointed their local administrators, their city prefects, their census takers, their superintendents of aqueducts. They picked their governors of provinces. A body of public administrators appeared, most patronage appointments to be sure, yet still a body of professional officials.

State Service

For 17 years, from 1920 to 1937, no state adopted a civil service enactment. And for the 37 years prior to that only eight states had at lengthy intervals become civil service conscious. Then suddenly in 1937, four states passed civil service laws. In 1939, four more states followed suit. During the short space of three years almost as many such laws were passed as in the preceding half century.

Here are the 17 states and the respective years in which they adopted civil service requirements:

1883	New York	1937	Tennessee
1884	Massachusetts	1937	Michigan
1905	Wisconsin	1937	Connecticut
1905	Illinois	1937	Maine
1907	Colorado	1939	New Mexico
1908	New Jersey	1939	Minnesota
1913	Ohio	1939	Alabama
1913	California	1939	Rhode Island
1920	Maryland		

Other states are considering the issue, and while they may have adjourned without any action this year, the topic is generally expected to be raised again—with even more vigor.

Men or Women?

There are both men and women on Uncle Sam's payroll. Men predominate. Here are percentages for men and women employed, as a total, situation in the District of Columbia, situation outside:

Persons Employed: 920,310

Men	81.2 per cent
Women	18.8 per cent

Situation in Washington

Men	60 per cent
Women	40 per cent

Situation Outside the District

Men	84.5 per cent
Women	15.5 per cent

Agencies Where Women Predominate

Treasury
Civil Service Commission
Home Owners' Loan Corporation
Veterans' Administration

Read On—

Improved Personnel in Government Service—In The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1937. Collection of articles on spoils and democracy, the development of a professional public service, new techniques of public personnel administration, the reform movement.

Merit System Gains and Losses—By Richard Lee Strout in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine for Oct. 12, 1938.
Discussion of gains made by civil service advocates, including outlook for future.

Civil Service—Encyclopedia of The Social Sciences, Volume III, Macmillan, 1930. Historical study of civil service combined with discussion of problems of modern civil service.

Facts and Figures On U. S. Pay Roll

The World War swelled the ranks of those employed by Uncle Sam. But the peak reached then was still below the present peacetime peak swept in by the New Deal.

1918 force reached	917,000
1939 force totaled	920,310

What percentage of Americans are employed by the government? Associate Justice Reed recently quoted a figure: 7 per cent of the Nation's employables.

Attorney General Frank Murphy in a speech this summer startled the Nation with the following figures on government employees—figures including all workers, whether employed by town, city, state, or Federal Government:

Total government employees—4,000,000.
Total of yearly salaries—$6,000,000,000.
Cost to average family a year—$200.
Share of family income so spent—13 per cent.
National government employees—900,000.
Their total yearly income—$1,500,000,000.
Employed by local governments—3,000,000.
Their total yearly income—$4,500,000,000.

When thinking of Federal Government personnel one is apt to include any person that is in any way connected with the Government. But the civil service figures published by the Government generally include only those employed by the Executive branch of the Government. That is, those employed by the Legislative or Judicial branches, or by the Military or Naval forces of the United States are excluded. Also omitted are the employees of the District of Columbia Government, as well as youths on the CCC.

Here are recent figures on Federal Government employees:

1918—917,000	1932—586,200
1922—527,500	1934—685,500
1926—514,600	1936—831,100
1930—565,700	1938—852,000

Cities, as well as states and the National Government, have gone in for civil service laws. And like the states it is only of late that cities have really taken up civil service seriously.

In the more than half century from the passage of the Pendleton Act in 1883 to 1937 the average ratio of new civil service laws for cities was 16 every 2 years.

In the last two years interval that figure leaped to 57; and it is continuing at that rate.

America's roll call of civil service reformists includes the following pioneers:

George W. Curtis, 1824-1892, founder of Civil Service Reform League, 1881.

Carl Schurz, 1829-1906. President of National Civil Service Reform League in 1892.

Dorman B. Eaton, 1823-99, Civil service reformer, drafter of Pendleton Act, the basis of U. S. civil service.

Britain Clears Decks For Publicity Drive

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—With its staff and its functions cut almost in half, its departments reorganized, and its ideas reoriented, the Ministry of Information now claims to be at last "stripped for action." This reconditioning is the fruit of Premier Chamberlain's announcement of changes Oct. 3.

"All hands on deck" was piped directly the war broke out, but it has taken more than a month to clear sufficient hands off deck—410 of them—to enable the Ministry to start firing what is promised to be a continuous barrage of news, views, pictures, radio programs, and movies. Now, having learned yesterday of the progress already made, the Parliament, the press, and the public find themselves disposed to cease their own private battle with the Ministry and let it show what it can do.

Yesterday's debate in the House of Lords on proposals for further reductions of the staff was dropped following speeches of Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information, and his chief assistant for press affairs, Lord Camrose, publisher of the Daily Telegraph, asking critics to wait and see the outcome of the drastic reconstitution of the Ministry.

Lord Camrose announced his resignation, declaring he had organized himself out of his job. As part of the reorganization, press affairs and the censorship are now handled by a separate department in the Home Office under Sir Walter Monckton. Camrose also foreshadowed further important strengthening of personnel.

Skilled Personnel Sought

What has happened is that the recasting of the administrative structure is now complete, but reorganization of the staff is still going on. Learning from mistakes made at the inception of the Ministry, Lord MacMillan intends to build up the strongest possible personnel, but does not intend to rush the job.

One of the minor causes of muddle is now acknowledged to have been that in the hurried organization of the Ministry, not merely were too many officials brought in, but in many cases they just were not the best people for the jobs. One reason for this has been not the that the Government Department responsible for appointing the staff for a long time did not take notice of the register of professional men specially compiled by Ministry of Labor experts to provide a pool of the best available men in all professions.

On the administrative side Lord MacMillan has succeeded in reducing the vast number of original departments of the Ministry into eight divisions. Four are concerned directly with propaganda, although the British prefer to call it publicity. The United States has one section to itself "to which the relationship of the Ministry is 'special and is not put in the same category as the relation to others.'" It is a cardinal point of the policy of the Ministry not to send propaganda to the United States, and the functions of this section consist mainly in helping American journalists get their own stories.

The remaining divisions consist of a production division, which looks to the printing and makeup of documents "to compete with the attractions of Dr. Goebbel's publications," to use Lord MacMillan's words: a film division, a radio division, and an administrative division.

Having got these divisions into working order, Lord MacMillan now hopes to compete not only with Dr. Goebbels, German Progaganda Minister, but also with the reputation of the World War Information Ministry. As it was pointed out in the House of Lords yesterday the previous Ministry had a very small staff yet so organized its work that, as Reichsführer Hitler says in "Mein Kampf," "British propaganda showed itself the work of real genius." It is pointed out that the previous Ministry had the advantage of starting right away with the right men in the right jobs—one great newspaper magnate, Lord Beaverbrook, was Minister of Information, and another, Lord Northcliffe, was director of propaganda in enemy countries.

Already, however, Lord MacMillan has found it possible to give a short but encouraging report of progress. The foreign publicity department now has contacts in 75 different countries and localities. According to Lord MacMillan, "Every day the broadcasts which have been issued in every country" have been taken down and put into digest form to show what the world is saying, an undertaking which involves dealing with a quarter million words daily.

British press attachés in foreign countries have been more than doubled, bringing the total to 39 with 59 assistants. During the week of Oct. 17 to 24, the Ministry issued 4,806 press photographs.

Lord MacMillan had another shot in his locker. Reports are constantly reaching here that neutral countries claim they are getting no British material—only German. One country specially mentioned was Sweden. Lord MacMillan made a survey of the Swedish press during the week when the complaint was made and found the Swedish papers carried 190 column inches of British pictures compared with 77 column inches of German.

Scooting Along

Wide World

To Replace Mayoral Pomp

Alderman R. Winn, the Lord Mayor of Leeds, England, is shown outside his home with a motor scooter he introduced in Leeds some 20 years ago and which he plans to use when his term of office expires soon. Gasoline rationing, caused by war conditions, brought the scooter back into use. In the background are Mrs. Winn and Miss Gladys Winn.

Russia Challenges Britain On Issue of Contraband

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—The long-disputed problem over what is contraband of war has raised its head again with the Soviet Government's protest yesterday against examination of its ships by the British War Contraband Control as being contrary to international law, and an accompanying statement that compensation claims for consequent losses would be entered.

The Russian protest, in answer to Britain's notification of its contraband list, stated that merchant ships of the U. S. S. R. were state property, and "should not be subjected to any measures of compulsion applied to privately owned merchant ships." It also declared that Soviet Russia did not deem it permissible to proclaim goods of popular consumption as war contraband. Such action, the note said, had the effect of subjecting a peaceful population to hardship and starvation, by depriving them of foodstuffs, fuel, and clothing.

Authoritative quarters in London declare that the British contraband policy outlined in two British notes, Sept. 6 and 11, which Russia is now answering, was similar to the policy that the Allies, including Russia, adopted during the World War.

The great difference between 1914 and today, however, is not a question of the definition of contraband but that Russia today is not an ally but a neutral, and therefore presumably sees its interests from an entirely different angle and is now concerned as to how it can avoid harmful effects upon itself from Britain's control of the sea. This is understandable, as the history of blockade and contraband has shown that the practicability and ability to enforce the necessary conditions have often played an equal role with legality in the settlement of these issues.

But when Russia maintains, as it does in yesterday's note handed to the British Ambassador, Sir William Leeds, that Britain's unilateral contraband violates the principles of international law as laid down Feb. 26, 1909, legal experts here disagree. They declare that this agreement, the so-called Declaration of London, was drafted at an international conference but never ratified by any country and entirely abandoned the first week of the World War. Hence it is considered absurd now to appeal to the validity of such a document.

Russia's assertion that Britain's definition of contraband is too arbitrary contained in the Russian note, might seem superficially to carry weight, but clearly Britain cannot allow to pass goods which obviously help an enemy to carry on war. The days when contraband was simply munitions and rifles has long gone by.

Today many other things are aids to war—in fact it is difficult to decide what articles are excludable. Foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, and similar goods, now mentioned by Russia, are all clearly demonstrable as aiding the enemy. The time is past when British could blockade German harbors by having its men of war waiting quietly outside until the ships risked an exit as did Nelson before Toulon Harbor more than 130 years ago. Modern transport, international trade developments and the submarine have outdated all that.

The fact that the articles of contraband Russia specially mentions in the note are not goods that Russia itself imports has given strength to the belief here that the Soviets might not object to acting as transit land for these and other goods from abroad to Germany.

In this connection hitherto unconfirmed reports that Russia contemplates bringing pressure toward Sweden after the present negotiations with Finland are concluded is significant since such a move would appear to be directed toward increasing Russian influence on the Swedish side of the Baltic, possibly to the extent of demanding use of important Swedish ports for the Russian Navy. Such Russian action against Sweden would presumably be in co-operation with Germany which now appears to have abandoned all of North and East Europe except Denmark to Russia.

In such circumstances it seems difficult not to conclude either that the Third Reich is in a desperate condition or has concluded a deal with Russia regarding joint activities elsewhere. Whether this concerns German-Russian activities in the Balkans—rumors point particularly to Rumania—remains to be seen: But one thing is certain, in all these activities Russia benefits and safely since Germany acts as a big screen between itself and the western democracies toward which the Soviets are still neutral.

Russia's expansion down the Baltic did not concern Britain vitally as long as it was confined to the small Baltic States, but if extended to Scandinavia then a new situation arises, since Britain and Russia would then face each other across the North Sea.

French Censorship Under Fire

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The ravages of the censorship in France are daily visible in the numerous white spaces which appear in newspapers and magazines when deletions have been ordered at the last moment and new material could not be inserted.

So far as cable communication with America is concerned the situation thus far gives little cause for complaint. Messages from Paris to the United States have apparently been arriving promptly and with little interference. It is still too early to be certain as to the fate of mail correspondence. There has obviously been a great slowing up of the postal service. A letter from London, which formerly arrived overnight, now often requires six days for transmission. Letters from America sometimes arrive with a delay of three weeks.

British newspapermen must run the gantlet of two censorships, their own and the French. The cheapest and most convenient means of communication between Paris and London, the telephone, was cut off shortly before the outbreak of the war and was only restored to British newspapermen, with severe restrictions as to the times of telephoning, several weeks later.

Article Seemed Harmless

The main weight of the censorship, however, naturally falls on the French newspapers and other publications. The severity of the censorship is reflected in the French weekly L'Europe Nouvelle. Its editor is the well-known journalist, André Géraud, better known under his pen name of Pertinax.

In one single issue of this magazine one finds 10 deletions by the censor. Two of these occur in an article on what certainly looks like a harmless theme: American opinion on the Soviet-German pact. Four are significantly and rather amusingly in an article devoted to the subject of the censorship.

However, the French censors are not always so ruthless. They let pass a good many witticisms at their own expense, of which the following is typical:

"From the activity with which censorship plies its scissors one could imagine that it wishes us to make war in lace."

Inconvenience Pointed Out

And when former Premier Léon Blum, Socialist leader, recently published three long articles, attacking the censorship, they were allowed to appear in print without a single visible deletion. M. Blum recognized the obvious necessity of wartime censorship of all military information which could be of advantage to the enemy and also of diplomatic news which might embarrass the Government in the conduct of delicate negotiations.

M. Blum pointed out, however, the great inconvenience of the present system of requiring a censor's visa for every newspaper before it goes to press, and suggested that the Government should communicate its prohibitions and its instructions directly to the responsible newspaper editors, instead of letting its will be enforced through the censors. Under existing legislation, as he pointed out, a newspaper that disregarded a Government order could be suspended or suppressed.

Under the French system a newly formed department known as the Ministry of Information has charge of the double function of propaganda and censorship. The head of this Ministry in France is Jean Giraudoux, the playwright.

Many of the original problems and mistakes of government control of news have been amusingly similar in France and in England. The chief fault of the French censorship has been a sort of chaotic disorganization, rather than deliberate obscurantism.

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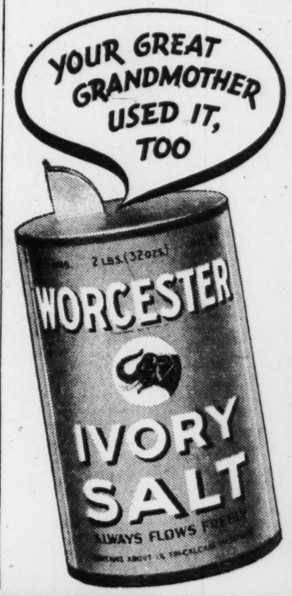

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Quebec Vote Unites Canada in War

(Continued from Page 1)

democracy, which has permitted its people to enjoy a greater measure of freedom than has ever been granted to a minority group.

Record Examined

Quebec's decision to get rid of the Duplessis Government was the product of a process of thinking which drew confidence from the assurance by Mr. Lapointe that there would be no conscription and proceeded to the close and realistic examination of the record of the Provincial Administration.

The voters were told that the Province had been brought to the brink of financial collapse through unwise spending. The debt increased from $130,000,000 to $315,000,000 in three years. The Province's credit fell from its high rating.

The outbreak of the war found every Province but Quebec in close co-operation with Ottawa. This failure to join in the common effort was not a true expression of the spirit of the people of the Province as the ballot boxes revealed.

There were rumors that the Roman Catholic Church had not taken a passive role in the election. Recalling the friendship existing between the Vatican and Westminster and too of the wide privileges of religious and civil freedom made possible under British rule this Church is believed to have thrown its weight behind the forces of the Federal authority and Mr. Godbout.

Cheers Were Sincere

French-Canada has undergone a change in the eyes of its English-speaking neighbors overnight. The Anglo-Saxon sections of the community are realizing that those tumultuous cheers which rose for the King and Queen last spring welled from a devotion to the Empire as true and their own.

To sum up the less tangible and further reaching results of the sweeping reversal it may be said that Canada stands united—not as two nations within one, as it might have been. At no time in the history of the Senior Dominion were the signs more propitious for the extension and strengthening of the confederation idea.

On the basis of the decision made by the voters of Quebec the Nation is ready to go far in the complete removal of any misunderstandings and differences which have at times threatened national unity and have cast a shadow over national considerations.

Duplessis Seated

QUEBEC, Oct. 26 (CP)—Although losses by his party have shorn him of the Premiership, Maurice Duplessis himself was returned to a seat in the Provincial Legislature. He was elected by a narrow majority in his own constituency of Three Rivers.

At least six of the Duplessis Cabinet Ministers were defeated. They were William Tremblay, Minister of Labor; Henri Auger, Minister of Colonization; Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture: Anatole Carignan, Minister of Roads; T. J. Coonan, Minister without portfolio, and Joseph Bilodeau, Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, returning to Provincial politics, was elected as an independent in Montreal-St. Mary division in a race against four other candidates.

Province to Vote

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick, Oct. 26 (CP)—Premier A. A. Dysart announced today that Provincial elections would be held in New Brunswick Nov. 20, the first since June, 1935. In the present Legislature, Liberals hold 39 seats and Conservatives five. There are four vacancies.

Victor in Quebec

By a Staff Artist

Adelard Godbout

Liberal leader in Quebec, whose victory at the polls ousts the Union Nationale Party of Premier Maurice Duplessis.

Canadian Relief Given to 800,000 In Single Month

OTTAWA, Oct. 26 (CP)—The total of persons on urban and agricultural aid in Canada in August this year was 800,000, according to preliminary figures from the national registration released by the Labor Minister, Norman McLarty.

Due to a change in relief policy on the part of the Government of Quebec where works to relieve unemployment are being replaced by direct relief, Quebec showed an increase of 23½ per cent in the total on material aid in August compared with the previous month. This factor nearly offset the drop from July to August in the other Provinces.

The decrease in the Dominion total in August, compared with the July figure, was 1 per cent, while August, 1939, compared with August the year before showed an increase of 5 per cent.

Unemployed but fully employable persons on aid in August numbered 139,000, a decrease of 1.1 per cent from the revised July total of 140,500. The figure for August this year, although it showed an increase of 11.8 per cent over August a year ago was down by almost 3 per cent from August, 1937.

Lothian Lists Allies' Concept of Peace Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

tack and destruction. There we stand. We can do no other; and unless I misjudge my fellow countrymen, there we shall stand until that purpose is achieved."

Asks American View

Lord Lothian parenthesized that these were the British views "so far as they have been formulated up to the present," and asked what the American thought was with regard to the ultimate settlement after the war—whether it would end the "risk of another war in another 20 years."

"At the bottom, we are fighting a defensive war," he declared. "We are trying to prevent the hordes of paganism and barbarism from destroying what is left of civilized Europe. We are up to our necks in action; but you are outside the maelstrom. . . . Perhaps you can see things in a better perspective than we can. . . ."

Pending an answer from the United States, France, Britain, and elsewhere, Lord Lothian said he would venture on his own responsibility to make his own contribution to the discussion of the kind of a world the British wanted to see after the war. He then reviewed sketchily the history of Europe following the Congress of Vienna, when there was a century without a World War.

Credits Monroe Doctrine

The Ambassador gave the Monroe Doctrine a part of the credit for this long world peace, wherein there was "unexampled prosperity." This he attributed in part to "a world currency based on gold," free trade or relatively low tariffs and practically free emigration to the United States, relieving the population pressures in Europe, "which, with present day extravagant economic nationalism," have been, in his opinion, "the main cause of the rise of dictatorship."

"During the century, the system of individual economic initiative and private property, known as capitalism, raised the standard of living in the Western World fourfold between 1815 and 1914," he stressed, "and toward the end of the century, democracy was learning how to remedy, by old-age pensions, graduated taxation, unemployment and health insurance and so forth, many of the evils which unrestricted capitalism had begun to bring forth. . . .

"In 1914, this marvelous era came to an end. But while, after a century of achievement, this rudimentary system of world order failed to prevent another World War, it did succeed in its primary purpose of protecting the liberty of North and South America and the British territories across the seas. At the end of the World War, there was more political freedom and democracy in the world than there had been before and today, early in the second great war of this century, it is precisely the future of this freedom which is at stake.

"If the barrier now erected by Britain and France goes, the victor will control the seas; the bases from which that control is wrested will necessarily pass to him and the system by which you and we have lived, on the whole, so freely and prosperously for 150 years will have disappeared."

Lord Lothian saw some form of economic federation — perhaps even a political federation—at any rate for part of Europe, "a necessary condition of any stable world order."

Discusses Power Politics

The British Ambassador recalled the view had been voiced in this country that the war now on in Europe was a struggle between Britain and France, on the one hand, and Germany, on the other, with diplomatic maneuvers going on in Eastern Europe on the side; that, briefly, it was "a mere contest for power between rival imperialisms."

This he denied categorically, declaring it was a question of whether power was going to be behind a liberal and democratic world or a totalitarian world.

He saw disarmament on a large scale as necessary, but stressed that peace comes from there being "overwhelming power behind law."

"The real issue in this war," he continued, "is whether there is going to be power behind the kind of world in which France and the British Commonwealth and the democracies of Scandinavia believe or far more relentless power behind the world in which National Socialism and Communism believe. That is the real conflict—not the conflict between rival imperialisms."

Versailles Not All Bad

Lord Lothian defended the Treaty of Versailles against the charge that it is all bad. He said it had "defects enough" but that it was "absurd" to attribute all the world's troubles to it, as has been the fashion of the German Nazi, whose political ideology [Hitlerism] he called "the child of Bolshevism out of economic nationalism."

He saw mankind as "a community"; war as "fratricide."

The Ambassador prefaced his discussion of the war situation by recalling he had been told it was a dangerous subject and that he would be accused of propaganda.

"You are quite rightly suspicious of propaganda," he said, "but I may say this about propaganda, there is all the difference in the world between the publicity characteristic of the democracies and propaganda of the totalitarian states.

"The very basis of democracy is faith in the capacity of the individual for responsible decisions. The success of democracy, in the long run, depends upon the wisdom, the public spirit and the self-control of the individual citizen. A democracy invites publicity. It wants to hear all sides; it must hear all sides, for unless it does, it cannot judge properly.

"The great difficulty about democracy is that the citizen is expected to arrive at conclusions about public affairs, not in the calm of the library or the courtroom, but amid the clamor of opposing parties, the propaganda of selfish and vested interests and constant appeals by politicians of the baser sort to selfishness and greed.

"But it is precisely the capacity to do this which gives the citizen of a democracy . . . a capacity to think for himself and herself which is absent among those who have only to obey the command of authority.

Only Telling the Story

"As a fellow democracy, therefore, we feel we have the right—indeed, the duty—to tell you our story; to explain to you and all other democracies what we are doing and why we are doing it. But having done that, we feel that it is for you, and you alone, to form your own judgment about ourselves and about the war. That, of course, is your inalienable right.

"That is what we mean by saying that the British Government conducts no propaganda in this country. We want to tell you the facts as we know them and our point of view about them, but having done so by our own democratic principles, we are bound to leave you perfectly free to form your own judgment.

"The propaganda of totalitarian states is necessarily on a different basis. By the law of their own being they do not entrust final decision on public policy to their own citizens. They set out to manage their thinking for them . . . through official control of the schools, the universities, the press, the radio, and the movies. It is a central purpose of totalitarian countries to manipulate opinion at home; and that fact, I think, necessarily colors the purpose of their foreign propaganda also."

Lord Lothian voiced confidence that the Anglo-French cause would ultimately prevail.

Expects Right to Win

"It may take time, as it took time in 1914," he said, ". . . Our confidence is not based only upon the calculation of the vast human and material resources which, with ever increasing speed, are being mobilized to fling into the struggle. It is more because they are convinced that the right is on their side, and if you are prepared to make sacrifices for it, the right always does win, because nothing lasting can be constructed on force alone, for underneath us all are the everlasting arms of justice, mercy, and love."

John W. Davis, one-time United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was another speaker.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Pilgrims of the United States, who presided, read greetings from Lord Derby, President of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Great Britain, who paid high tribute to Lord Lothian and wished him well in his high diplomatic post in Washington.

Distinguished Gathering

Lord Lothian was greeted by a distinguished group of members of the diplomatic corps who had come here from Washington to honor him and Pilgrims of the United States, representative of the most important social, financial, and industrial leaders of the Nation. About 500 persons attended the dinner.

Prior to the Pilgrims' dinner, Lord Lothian had luncheon at the British Pavilion at the World's Fair. The luncheon was somewhat in the nature of a farewell get-together arranged by Sir Louis Beale, British Commissioner-General, for other foreign commissioners at the Fair, exposition officials, and civic leaders. Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the New York State Court of Appeals presided.

French Civilians Evacuate Six-Mile Strip Along Rhine

By the Associated Press

While the War Office in London today began recruiting an auxiliary military corps of men from 35 to 50 to insure the maintenance of all kinds of supplies to the British armies, more than 20 Army and Air Force generals and staff officers were reported to have conferred in Reichsführer Hitler's Chancellery on new plans of campaign.

That the result of this may not be inaction seemed evident from Swiss dispatches which said that French civilians began a complete withdrawal today from another six-mile strip along the Rhine River frontier from Strasbourg south to a point below the Swiss frontier.

When this move is completed, the area abandoned will extend 12 miles back from the Rhine.

Bridges Destroyed

Reason for the exodus was not immediately learned. Some military observers associated it with the recent destruction of three Rhine railroad bridges and the Kembs Dam foot bridge by the French, taken as an indication the French command was preparing for a German attack across the river from Baden.

Another possibility is that the exodus was a routine measure inspired by the French Army's need of more quarters for troops moving into the Rhineland front.

Observers reported that a large contingent of British troops was moving gradually into the Rhineland, first adapting themselves to life in the third line of Maginot fortresses at the Vosges Mountains, then moving forward into the second line of defenses on the eastern slopes of the Vosges.

Farmers have continued to work in the fields within the first six-mile zone ordered emptied of civilians, but latest orders provided that all persons must leave.

Nancy Evacuation

Meanwhile, French authorities offered facilities for the voluntary removal of the civilian population of Nancy, which is about 40 miles behind the fortifications.

Only 57 of 120,000 residents, it was disclosed, have thus far availed themselves of these facilities.

President Lebrun returned from a trip to the war zone where he visited Strasbourg, now almost completely empty of civilians, and inspected sandbag protections erected around the Alsatian City's architectural treasures.

In the rear, Polish and Czech recruit armies were in training. It was disclosed that Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier, had visited the Polish recruits. Most of them came from the mining regions of northern France and Belgium.

The Ministry of Justice announced a plan to accelerate naturalization of foreigners seeking to serve with the French Army. France has several million resident foreigners, thousands of whom would be eligible for military service.

Quiet Along Front

At the front, all was quiet. Despite the rise of the river in recent weeks, neither Germans nor French were reported to have left any of their main river-side forts.

Bonwit Teller
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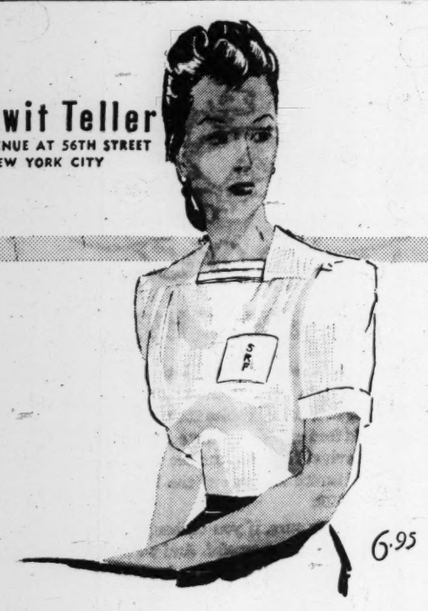

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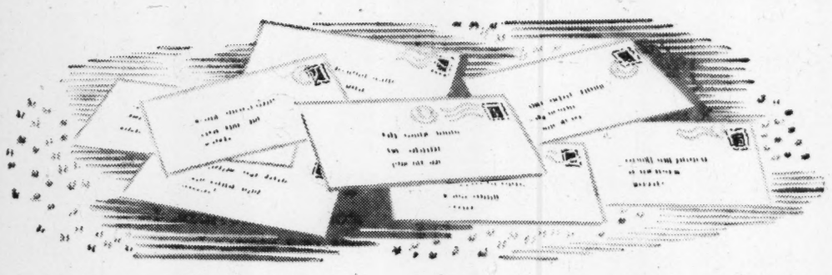

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France Seeks Firm Peace, Not Truce in Aggression

The "next war" is on.
The "next peace" is still to come.
Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.
To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.
The accompanying dispatch discusses the French position.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It is much easier to state why France is fighting than to define specific French war objectives.

This is why all the statements of Premier Edouard Daladier and other French leaders on the issues of the war have been stated in rather general terms.

One note that unquestionably strikes a responsive chord in French public opinion is that there must be an enduring peace, not, as M. Daladier recently expressed it, "a truce between two acts of aggression."

The well-known French radical writer, Julien Benda, who has always been a stanch champion of collective security, recently published an article entitled: "In the Name of What We Are Fighting," defining the issue of the war as follows:

"This war is the will of Christian morality, based on respect for justice and human personality to defend its existence against the morality of spoliation, incarnate today in a state which has clearly inscribed in its program the destruction of the opposed morality. . . . The struggle is between those who, even in the worst requirements of war, retain their sense of the moral law and those who are proud of disregarding this sense."

Of such definitions of the French cause, often quite eloquently phrased, there is no lack. And of course Adolf Hitler's entire political course, especially during the last two years, gives an abundance of material for sermons on violence and bad faith.

Communists Discredited

As regards the essential rightness of France and England and the essential wrongness of Herr Hitler there is practically no difference of opinion among the French people, from conservatives to Socialists. As for the Communists who suddenly adopted an antiwar line after the Soviet-German agreement, they have been suppressed as an organization and most of their Deputies have been arrested. Moreover, they are completely discredited, except among people completely under the spell of Moscow, because they were the loudest warmongers during the months which preceded the outbreak of hostilities.

Where difficulties begin to arise is in framing the blueprint of the Europe that is to come into being after the end of the war. Here there are open differences of opinion among the French themselves and among French and British publicists. A minority among the French, mostly among the Socialists, is inclined to follow Woodrow Wilson's policy of making a distinction between the German people and their Government. The majority of French opinion, however, is inclined to regard the Versailles Peace, in retrospect, as too mild, rather than too harsh, and to demand that the present war shall be followed by a peace which would completely eliminate any possibility of a revival of German military power.

Emphasis on Permanence

Characteristic of this viewpoint is the following extract from an article which Henri de Kerillis, leading nationalist publicist, contributed to L'Epoque:

"To be sure, France and England entered the war to defend Poland. But from the moment when the war broke out it is evident that the circumstance which provoked the war has ceased to be the exclusive war aim of the two great democracies. . . . The aim of the war, the sole aim of the war is to establish at last in Europe a permanent peace. And, if a permanent peace is to be established, the German power must succumb and all possibilities of its reconstruction must be suppressed."

Certain divergences of viewpoint are to be seen between this French psychology, "Germania delenda est," and the hope in some British circles that Wilson's ideas may be tried out with more hope of success. So a French publicist, L.-A. Gaboriaud, recently took issue with that very stanch anti-Nazi, Wickham Steed, because the latter had suggested that Germany, after the war, should be admitted into a federation of free peoples. Declaring that the effort to limit Germany's armaments at Versailles had been a failure M. Gaboriaud wrote:

"The French demand that one should not forget an experiment which they do not wish to begin again. Today something real, concrete and permanent is necessary."

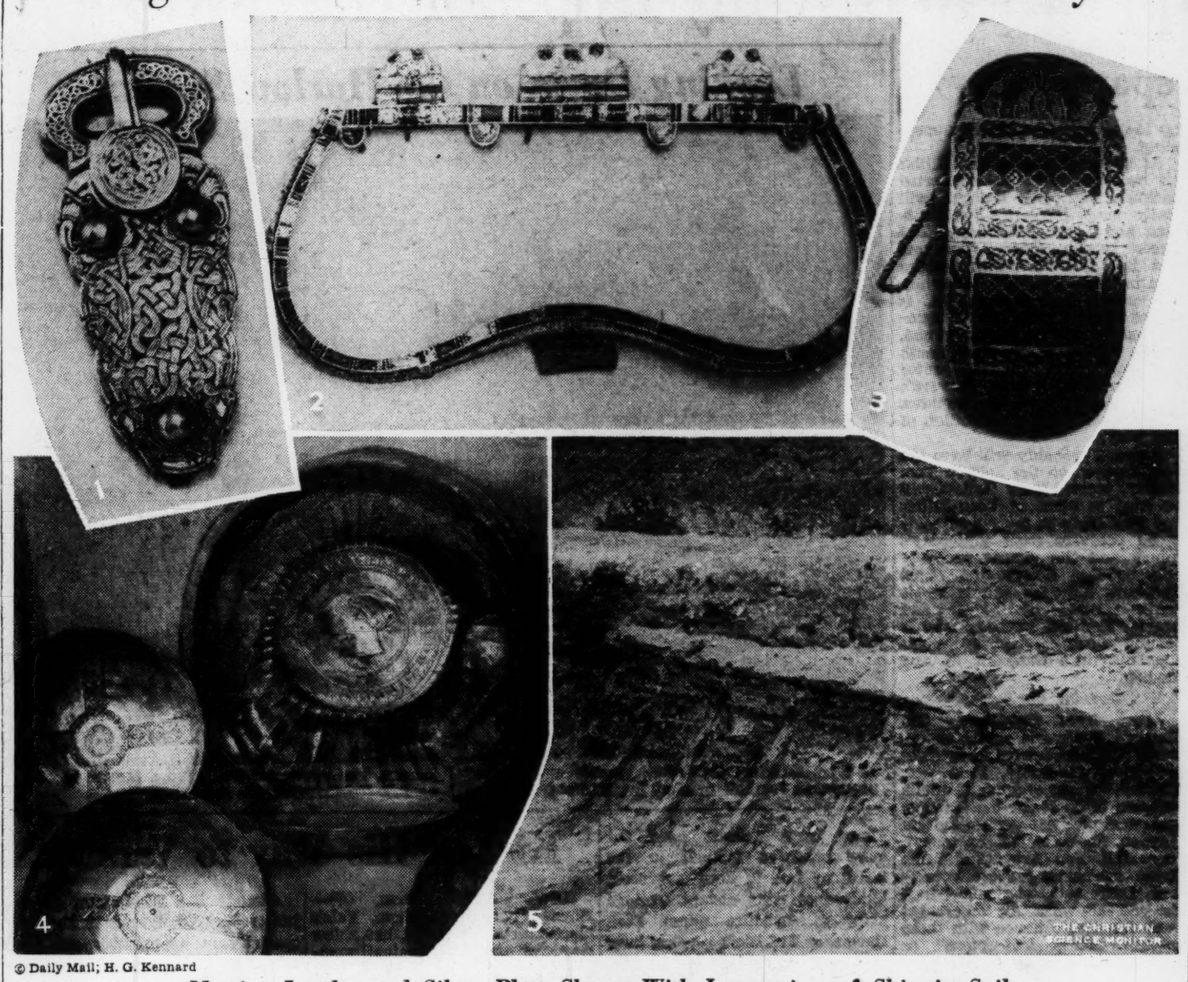
Some Want Reich Divided

And, by a coincidence, on the day when The Times, of London, was writing, "It is a plain and demonstrable falsehood that they (Great Britain and France) desire or have desired the disruption or destruction of the Reich" the French newspaper L'Ordre was observing that, for once, Herr Hitler had been correct in stating that there would be no repetition of November, 1918. After November the Reich had been united. After the next peace it would be dismembered.

While French war aims have not been specifically formulated, there is much talk of reviving Marshal Foch's demand for the military Rhine frontier, of breaking up Germany into separate principalities, of restoring Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, with favorable frontiers against Germany. So there are two reasons why, although the French war case has been stated in great detail, concrete French war aims have not been set forth.

In the first place, the very general French conception of what would constitute security against another war would only encourage the average German to resist and might affect unfavorably opinion in neutral countries. In the second place, there is the old proverb about not dividing the skin of the bear before it is caught.

English Mound Yields Treasure of Seventh Century



© Daily Mail; H. G. Kennard

Massive Jewelry and Silver Plate Shown With Impression of Ship in Soil

1. Massive gold buckle. 2. Gold frame of a purse flap. 3. Hinged gold clasp jeweled with garnet and mosaic glass, with chained fastening in the shape of an animal's head. 4. Provincial Byzantine ornamental silver plate found in the Sutton Hoo burial ship. 5. Excavation of ship showing details of iron bolts and ribs.

Chieftain's 'Treasure' Ship Makes Fairy Tales Seem Mild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODBRIDGE, England — Story-book tales of hidden treasure are left far behind by the recent discovery of the "funeral" ship of an Anglo-Saxon chieftain with its gold and silver treasures intact. Archaeologists say it is one of the greatest "finds" ever to be made in Britain.

The discovery was made in Suffolk—in a tumulus at Sutton Hoo on the River Deben, near here. In 1938, three mounds on this estate, which belongs to Mrs. E. M. Pretty, were excavated. Several interesting objects were found, and Mr. Guy Maynard, Curator of the Ipswich Museum, suggested further excavations. The work was carried on by Mr. C. W. Phillips, Fellow of Selwyn College, Cambridge.

To determine whether the gold and silver objects which had been found were "treasure trove" (in which case they would revert to the Crown) or the property of Mrs. Pretty, on whose land they had been found, an "inquest" was held. The decision was made in favor of Mrs. Pretty.

Ship Was Buried

At the inquest Mr. Phillips described the finding of the 80-foot long ship. It must, he said, have ben hauled up with immense labor from the river below to its resting place 100 feet above river-level and some hundreds of yards away. A great trench 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep had been dug in which the ship had been placed. Amidships, it appeared, there must have been a wooden structure containing the chieftain's body, though all trace of this had disappeared. From the position of the sword and various gold and silver objects, however, it is clear, Mr. Phillips said, that they had been placed in relatively correct positions on the body as it lay full length in the vessel. The shape and length of the vessel are clearly shown by the iron bolts which had riveted the planks together.

Much of the Saxon gold work found is inlaid with garnets and glass, mistaken at first by some for diamonds. The pommel of the large iron sword is decorated in this way. There is also a heavy gold buckle richly chased and ornamented with black enamel filling. A pair of hinged gold clasps are jewelled with garnets and mosaic glass, each with a chain fastening. There is also a suit of decorated chain mail and an iron ax, iron spears of differing patterns, and a large whetstone for sharpening the weapons.

Coins From Purse

A frame, made of gold set with garnets, of what had probably been a leather bag, was also found. In the bag were 40 gold coins of the period of the Merovingian Franks. This dates the discovery at approximately 600 A. D. Other objects include gold strap-ends and plaques decorated with cloisonné and garnets, two small ingots of gold and two solid gold armlets. All these seem likely to have been the chieftain's wearing apparel.

Besides these personal objects there were three bronze bowls containing objects of the same metal, nine shallow silver bowls, two large silver spoons, a large silver dish nearly three feet in diameter made in Constantinople about the year A. D. 520, and nine silver-mounted drinking horns. There were also the remains of much cloth, linen, leather shoes, iron objects, and ornamented chain work.

Among experts the opinion is growing that the chieftain may have been Redwald who was the first of the East Anglian royal family to become High King of England.

Information Aide In Britain Sees Ministry Gaining

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Lord Camrose, publisher of the Daily Telegraph, who was appointed chief assistant to Lord Macmillan, the Minister of Information, Sept. 18, told the House of Lords today, "I have managed to organize myself out of a job."

"I have arranged with Lord Macmillan that I should no longer occupy an official position in the Ministry itself," he said during debate on the much-criticized Ministry which controls propaganda and censorship.

Lord Camrose explained that he had joined to help "with press matters which now have been removed" and said that if Lord Macmillan "is given a fair chance, I have no doubt he will make the Ministry function properly."

N. Y. Baptists Ask War Objectors to Register

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The Baptist Missionary Convention of New York State wants "Christian objectors to war" to register their stand with Baptist churches.

The convention based its recommendation Oct. 25 on a 1934 request to Congress by the Northern Baptist Convention that the United States "accord to Baptists" conscientious objection privileges given members of the Society of Friends.

Children Act to Curb Halloween Vandalism

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mayor of Glen Echo, Md., Mrs. Beulah McCuen, has given the town's 200 children the job of preventing vandalism this Halloween.

They elected their own marshals Oct. 24—one for each block. These will be deputized and given badges, and each will appoint two or three deputies.

Their compensation will be a big party in the firehouse the night after Halloween.

Britain's Economic War: Minister Gives Figures

LONDON (AP)—What the blockade has meant thus far in the current war is disclosed by the report delivered to Parliament Oct. 25 by Britain's Minister of Economic Warfare, R. H. Cross.

In the first six weeks of hostilities, Cross reported, 338,000 tons of suspected contraband consigned to Germany were detained. During the last week, 128 ships were held up for examination.

Cross emphasized that discussions with neutral nations were being undertaken in "a friendly spirit" through diplomatic channels to ease their shipping problems arising from the blockade.

Delegations from Iceland, Sweden, Holland and Belgium are now in London to pursue these discussions.

The nub of the contraband question is the character of Britain's contraband list. In the official list contraband is classified as absolute and conditional.

The distinction is that conditional contraband under Webster's definition is contraband "being intended for a warlike use."

Fuel is listed with arms and ammunition and similar outright implements of warfare on the absolute list. The conditional list includes "all kinds of food, foodstuffs, feed, forage and clothing and articles used in their production."

The list raises the subsidiary question—from the British viewpoint—as to what degree foodstuffs may be converted into direct supplies for war, as the distillation of fuel alcohol from grain.

There is also the thesis that foodstuffs amount to munitions in that they are necessary to provision fighting troops and while some shipments might ostensibly be directed toward civilian use they could be considered as making up reductions caused by allocations of supplies to military use.

Oil, necessary to lubricate the highly mechanized modern armies, is regarded as one of the primary objectives of the present blockade.

Cross, in his Parliamentary report, listed 76,500 tons of petroleum products seized as contraband thus far. The other commodities seized "included" iron ore, manganese ore, phosphates, aluminum ore, haematite ore, copra and oilseeds.

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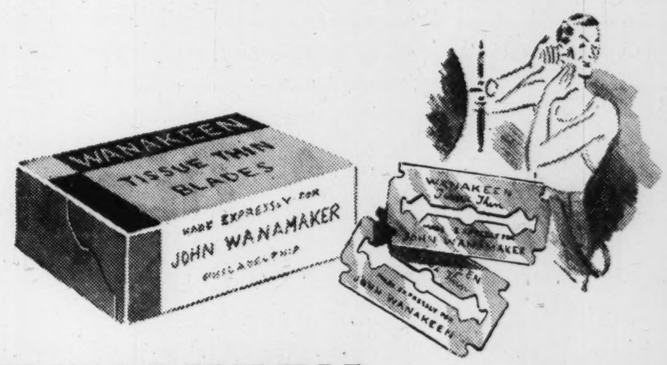

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Defensive Struggle Appears to Be Only Hope for Harvard Against Dartmouth Team

Crimson Offense Hardly Prepared Yet

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the first press interview of the season Harvard's varsity football coach expressed a belief that offense would dominate defense this season and that there would be more scoring. That of course has not proved to be the case to date. Generally the offenses have been submerged under predominating defensive play.

This Saturday Harvard and Dartmouth collide in the Crimson Stadium in their 46th meeting and unless Harlow and the Dartmouth coach, Earl Blaik, completely abandon caution, the prospects appearing on the distant horizon are tinged with two elevens steeped in defense. Offensively both team have definite drawbacks and the customary alternative under such situations is to turn to defense.

Two Threats

Should both teams elect to tighten and concentrate on defense the football fans are in for a rather dull afternoon unless "breaks" ruin the "best laid plans." There were two well-known threats on each team, Bill Hutchinson for the Big Green and Capt. Torby Macdonald for Harvard. Hutchinson has not made the headlines this season, what with mediocre blocking, etc., and Macdonald has not recovered from an early ankle ailment and is definitely shelved for this game at least.

Hutchinson first gained prominence at the expense of the Harvards. He romped wildly in the Stadium two years ago with sloppy, slippery, muddy underfooting to personally conduct Dartmouth to a 20 to 2 victory. Last year he electrified Pacific Coast fans with zigzag runs through the Stanford team. He can run, he does most of the kicking, and he might throw a touchdown pass at any time.

Macdonald

Harvard's Torby Macdonald has not appeared to advantage this season. He did not play against Bates or Chicago and failed to impress against Penn. Of course he has not been able to play with confidence due to the ankle. He does not run so freely nor does he pass with assurance for the same reason. It also has hampered his play defensively and has kept him out of all scrimmage since before the Bates game. He cannot afford to miss so much practice and play his best and yet it is not advisable for him to play under the present handicap. Since Macdonald was to have taken a prominent part in the Crimson offense this season the whole scheme of attack has been altered.

Dick Harlow is faced with a problem Saturday. The Big Green has beaten him four times in succession and this year looks as if it is the best opportunity he has had to change matters. His problem is whether to school his inexperienced team in defensive play and hope for a "break" or turn them loose offensively and take a chance. Unfortunately the Harlow system of the offense is not built on chance, it is founded on detail and perfection.

Not Much Depth

The Indians from New Hampshire, like Harvard, are not too well fortified in depth. The Dartmouth line is a rugged forward wall that has been thoroughly tested and not found wanting. Defensively Dartmouth is practically up to par with the regulars operating.

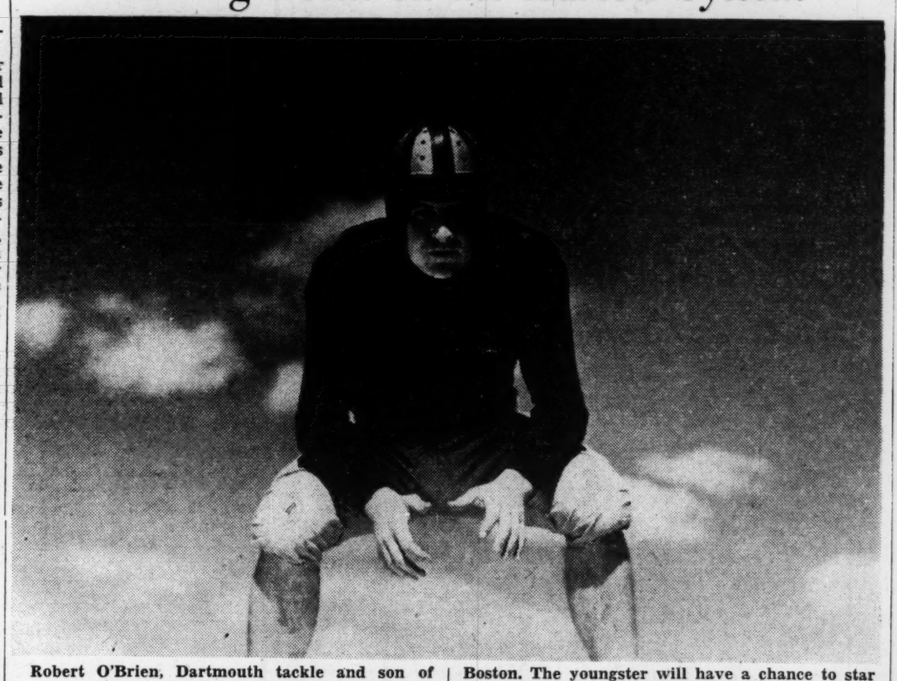
At the ends Capt. Whit Miller (if he plays) and the converted backfield star, Bob Krieger, will easily match Harvard's Joe Koufman and Loren Mackinney. The Green tackles, George Sommers and Bob O'Brien, while not the best in Green history, neither are the worst. Lou Young, Jr. is one of the best guards in the country and Dan Dacey, converted end, is the fastest of the Dartmouth linemen. Charley Pearson at center for Dartmouth and Harvard's Burgy Ayres, both sophomores, should give a grand exhibition of line play.

Harvard probably will have the best lineman on the field in Tom Healey, tackle. Mose Hallett will be tried in place of Vern Miller and Pete Elser at the other tackle if he recovers from yesterday's injury and the guards probably will be Don Lowry and Ernie Sargeant, although the latter is being pressed by bigger and heavier Endicott Peabody who is coming along so fast he might supplant little Sargeant at any moment.

Opening For Backs

Apart from Hutchinson and Macdonald there is ample opportunity for backs from both sides to appear favorably. Fran Lee, Charley Spreyer and Joe Gardella threaten to do so for the Crimson some one of these games and Bu Hayden, Jack Orr (if he plays), Ray Hall, Joe Arico and Mike Gross are among those coming with Dartmouth who might turn the tide this week. An unheralded back can create havoc with those so-called "best laid plans" as witness what Penn's Bill Koepsell did to Harvard last week. There is a definite need for more offensive football in the Stadium; but it does not seem likely from this distant vantage point to visualize either Dick Harlow or Red Blaik sending their teams on the field to go "all out" except defensively.

Looking Down on the Harlow System



Robert O'Brien, Dartmouth tackle and son of prominent football official, Dr. Eddie O'Brien of Boston. The youngster will have a chance to star against the Crimson this Saturday.

Kicked His Way to Varsity

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Howie (two-plays) Kaye, Yale's place-kicking specialist, has a few words of advice for football managers:

"Boot a football long enough and you'll kick yourself right on to the varsity."

Light as college players go, the 160-pound halfback thought his gridiron career was over because of an ankle in his freshman year. But he determined to stick close to the game. In order to do so he went out for a managerial job.

Last spring, between rushing water out to the athletes and attending to other odd jobs, Kaye kicked a few placements and did it so well he was brought to the attention of Head Coach Ducky Pond. Ducky put him on the varsity before long.

Already the Middleburg (Va.) junior has delivered with his specialty in important spots. His field goal beat Columbia, 10-7, and his two extra-point conversions helped upset Army last Saturday, 20-15. After trying for the field goal or extra point, he stays in long enough to kick off, and that's where he wins his "two-plays" monicker.

At present Howie can't decide what's giving him the bigger "kick"—watching one of his placements soar between the uprights, or the service he's getting from Yale's football managers.

"You see all the games from a swell seat," he says, "every so often you get a swell close-up of what's going on and besides you don't have to run any errands."

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—In 1936 Irving Mond, a reserve tackle starred for New York University. The next two years he was out of school because of illness. This fall, having lost a year of school, he returned to N. Y. U. and tried out for end. He got his first real chance last week against Carnegie Tech and did so well he'll start against Georgia Saturday.

* * *

ITHACA—Here's a tip on how alert the Cornell team is. In the Penn State game both McCullough and Brown scored after picking Lion fumbles out of the air. And on both plays the lads got almost as good downfield blocking as though they had started the play from scrimmage.

* * *

COLUMBIA, S. C.—You've heard of the "Big Ten" Conference but did you ever hear of the "Big Tent" Conference? The leading team in the mythical loop is South Carolina and it won the distinction by playing a three-week tour of the fair circuit.

They opened the calliope tour in Sumter, where they defeated Davidson. Then last week they played an engagement at the State fair, where they lost to Clemson. This week the game against the West Virginia Mountaineers is played on the Orangeburg County fair grounds.

* * *

ABILENE, Texas—Head Coach Frank Kimbrough of Hardin-Simmons didn't want his two kid brothers, John and Jack, to play under his tutelage, so they enrolled at Texas Aggies. Both are burning up the southwest and now Coach Frank would like to see them play—but conflicting schedules prevent it. "It's my own fault," he says, "I could have seen 'em every Saturday.

Sports Mirror

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Frank J. Shaughnessy, Montreal sportsman and author of International League playoff system, elected president of International League replacing Warren C. Giles, new Cincinnati manager.

Five Years Ago

Pro football Detroit Lions scored seventh straight shutout, 38-0, over Cincinnati with Earl (Dutch) Clark, quarterback, starring.

B. U. Receives Whitman Entry

The first entry received for Boston University's second annual State interscholastic cross country championship, which will take place at Recreation Field, Nov. 4, was from Whitman High School in Brockton.

These harriers, coached by C. B. Reed, won the event last year and are picked by many to repeat again next month. Last year the Brockton team won 7 dual meets and lost only to the Cranston harriers by a single point. In addition to taking the State title, they finished third in the New England at Providence. This year they already boast victories over Sandwich, Rockland, Weymouth, Cranston, North Quincy, Arlington, and Quincy.

Veterans again available at Brockton are Capt. George Sites, Preston Ultcht, Carleton Bricknell, Frank Murphy, Alden Lane and Alfred Pochowsky. The promising newcomers are Joe McDonald, George Langill and Vitold Puzas.

Oddly enough, every veteran available this year placed in the State title meet last fall. According to Coach Reed, his six veterans are very even in ability and it is possible that they may finish in a group.

Football Change

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Long Island University - Davis Elkins football game, originally scheduled for Friday night at Ebbets Field, has been changed to Saturday afternoon. In shifting the date, Coach Clair Bee of L. I. U. said the date had been shifted because of possible inclement weather.

Brown's Nash

Tom Nash, Brown left end, is a nephew of Judge Ken Nash, Brown baseball star of a quarter-century ago and present baseball coach at Tufts College.

Tufts Backfield Ace Marks Anniversary Next Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Saturday's game with Williams at Tufts Oval, Medford, rolls around, it will mark an anniversary for Washington "Jack" West of the Jumbos, for it was in the game against the Purple last year that he got his first chance to start.

Up until that game, Jack had been on the substitute's list, in which capacity he also served the freshman eleven two years ago. West did so well in that 6-6 tie that he earned a regular place in the backfield which he has held right up to the present.

Hard Runner

Coach Lew Manly and his assistant, Fred Ellis, agree that West is the hardest running back on the Jumbo team. Weighing only 160 pounds, he has given practically an iron-man exhibition in Tufts' three games with Middlebury, Amherst, and Northeastern this season, and has been going just as hard at the end of the game as he was at the beginning.

The coaches agree just as readily that Jack gave his greatest exhibition against Northeastern last Saturday when the Huskies and the Jumbos battled to an 0-0 tie. His smashes off tackle and runs around the end did not fail to gain ground, while his speed and shiftiness in running back punts left a trail of Huskies in his wake, and incidentally caused Coach Jimmy Dunn to order a week of fundamental tackling for Northeastern this week.

While it took Jack a year and one-half to become a regular on a college team, he had much speedier success in high school. In his home town of Ridley Park, Pa., which is just 10 miles southwest of Philadelphia, he played three years at the signal-calling post.

Hurdler

Although football is his main sports interest at Tufts, Jack combined football with track in high school, and took a second place in the low hurdles in the State meet. In the spring his fancies turn to the golf course. At Ridley Park High, West was president of both the sophomore and senior classes.

The nineteen-year-old junior thought of coming to Tufts as the result of a talk he had with an alumnus. His being awarded the Tufts Club of Philadelphia scholarship, given for participation in extra-curricular activities combined with ability in studies, clinched his decision.

The Jumbos have scored three touchdowns this season, and West is credited with one. He is also the point-after specialist, having converted twice out of the three chances. It is just possible that his educated toe might have given Tufts a win over Northeastern, for the Jumbos assayed a field goal in the fourth period. But for some unknown reason, Bob Patterson was allowed to try, instead of West, and the kick was blocked.

Same Backs

Coach Manly plans to start the same backfield against Williams that has started the other three games this fall—Capt. Art Griffin at quarterback, Sophomore Art Harrison at left half, West at right half, and Patterson at full. Harrison was injured in the Northeastern game, but it was learned last night that he will be ready to play against the Purple.

One change will probably be made in the line, however, as Bruce Russell of Medford replaces Burch Lorett at right guard. Manly said that Russell's edge in defensive play more than offset Lorett's bulge on offense. Otherwise the line will read the same with Mark Hanabury at left end, Ralph Sherry at right end, Ed Nalband at left guard, George Bournazos at center, Ted Haselton at right tackle, and Ed Smith at right end.

* * *

There is a possibility that big Ted Sheehan of Falmouth, who played for Tufts last season in the backfield, may return to action against Williams. Ted did not report for football this year because of a knee injury, but during the past week or so has been working out with the team to see how it goes. If he is in shape, Manly will be only too happy to use him.

Ted's return will bolster the Jumbos' defense considerably, for last season he backed up the line and was exceedingly effective in stopping running plays. Sheehan's period of inactivity dates from the Amherst game last year, second on the schedule, so it may take him a while to get into condition.

Harvard to Meet Four Dartmouth Teams Saturday

The varsity football game in the Stadium at 2 o'clock on Saturday features a Harvard - Dartmouth athletic week end. Friday afternoon the varsity and freshman soccer teams of Harvard and Dartmouth will play on the field behind the Harvard Business School, the junior varsity football teams will meet on Soldiers Field, and the varsity and freshman cross-country teams of Harvard, Dartmouth, and New Hampshire will race at 3:30.

The varsity cross-country race will be over a 4½-mile course starting opposite the tennis courts on Soldiers Field Road and finishing at Newell Boat House. The freshman race will be over a course of 2.6 miles starting at the tennis courts and finishing at Newell Boat House. The Harvard varsity has defeated Boston University 24-32 and Holy Cross 22-41. Dartmouth varsity defeated Vermont 22-36.

This will be the first game of the season for the Harvard junior varsity football team. The Harvard varsity soccer team defeated Tufts 2-1 and M. I. T. 2-0 and lost to Williams 3-2. Dartmouth defeated Massachusetts State 6-1, M. I. T. 3-1, and lost to Wesleyan 2-1, Springfield 3-2, and Williams 3-2.

Scouts Bring Daffy Report Back to Dunn

Head Coach Jimmy Dunn and his scouts at Northeastern have been engaging in perhaps the daffiest football conversation of the year, while trying to map out a defense against Rhode Island State on Saturday.

One of the first questions Dunn asked scouts Pete Mergo and Herb Gallagher was, "Who does the passing?"

The scouts replied in unison, "Everybody on the team including the center."

Dunn took a new tack, "Where and to whom do they throw most of their passes?"

The answer was still discouraging. "They throw the ball every place and almost to everybody. Only the man who throws the pass himself apparently will not handle the ball, although on one play he does take a lateral."

Dunn tried again, "How wide do the ends play?"

"Well," the scouts replied, "on offense they're split about two yards, but on defense they're halfbacks, and the guards are ends, and the tackles are guards, so it makes it a little difficult to see."

At that point of the conversation each night, Dunn throws up his hands and starts planning a defense that may possibly stop a team of 11 passers and 11 receivers.

At least, however, the Rams will make the game at Huntington Field on Saturday primarily a display of offensive power, and Northeastern's Alumni Day crowd should see some weird convolutions.

Ens as Scout?

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 (AP)—General Manager Warren C. Giles of the champion Reds said today Jewel Ens had been offered a place with the team. It was indicated, without confirmation or denial, that Ens would become a scout.

Denying St. Louis reports that Ens would succeed Jimmy Wilson as coach here, Giles said negotiations had not been completed.

"Wilson and (Hank) Gowdy are still our coaches," Giles said, "and there will be no changes in our coaching staff until (manager) Bill McKechnie decides there should be one."

Ens recently was released by Pittsburgh after serving nearly 25 years there as player, manager and coach.

Reds to Play Havana

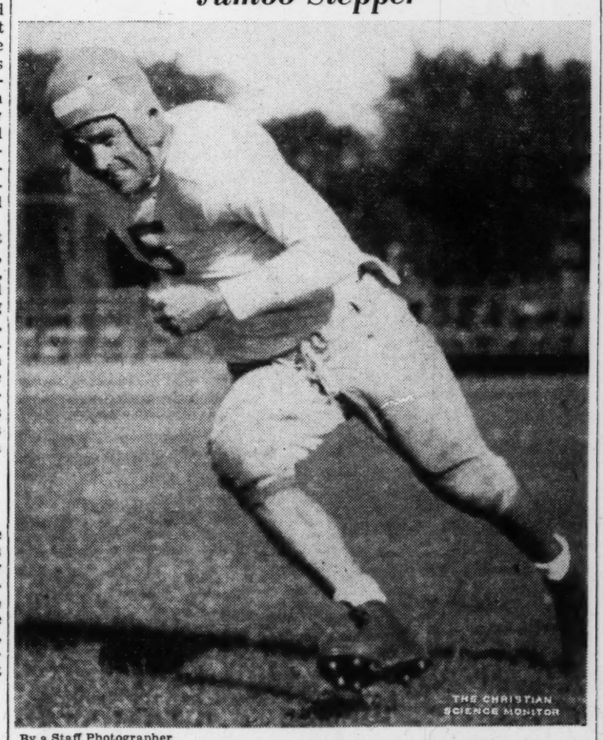
CINCINNATI (AP)—General Manager Warren C. Giles has announced that the National League Champion Cincinnati Reds would interrupt their spring training routine at Tampa, Fla., long enough to play three exhibition games with a picked Cuban team in Havana.

The contract for the games, to be played March 22, 23 and 24, was signed with the Cuban Government.

Eddie Bush Signed

TORONTO (CP)—Eddie Bush, leading pitcher on Toronto sandlots this summer, has been signed by Knotty Lee of the Godensburg Club of the Canadian-American Baseball League, it was learned Oct. 23. The 19-year-old right-hander pitched Danforth Aces to the city championship without losing a game.

Jumbo Stepper



By a Staff Photographer

Elephants are not considered fast movers, but Washington "Jack" West makes the Tufts Jumbo step right along. West was the outstanding back on the field as Tufts and Northeastern played to a scoreless tie last Saturday, and hopes to duplicate that performance against Williams this week end.

During the first 9 months of 1939
The Sun has led all New York
evening papers in these major dis-
play advertising classifications . . .

General
Automotive
Financial
Retail
Total Display

The Sun is the all-round advertising leader among the New York evening newspapers because it has such a responsive circulation among the buying families of this market.

The Sun
NEW YORK

Missouri Valley Teams in Unprecedented Tangle—Inter-League Play for Majors?

Aggies Top Conference Grid Chase

Missouri Valley Standing

	W	L	P.C.	Points For	Agst
Oklahoma A. & M.	2	0	1.000	36	13
Washington	1	1	.500	62	38
Tulsa	1	1	.500	28	23
Washburn	1	1	.500	32	47
Creighton	1	2	.333	33	63
St. Louis U.	0	0	.000	0	0
Drake	0	1	.000	0	7

Games This Week

Friday Night—*Drake vs. St. Louis U. at St. Louis, Mo.; Washburn vs. St. Benedict's at Topeka, Kan.

Saturday Night—Oklahoma A. & M. vs. Oklahoma U. at Norman, Okla; Creighton vs. Loyola of the South at Omaha, Neb.; Tulsa vs. Detroit at Tulsa, Okla.; Washington vs. Butler at Indianapolis, Ind.

Results Last Week

*Washington 42, Creighton 12.
*Oklahoma A. & M. 27, Washburn 6.
Drake 7, Iowa State 0.
Tulsa 15, Centenary 7.
Mississippi 42, St. Louis U. 0.

*Missouri Valley Conference games.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 26—The wheel of fortune spins merrily on in the Missouri Valley Conference, and where she'll stop in late November nobody knows.

Six football week ends remain in which to straighten out the unprecedented tangle the Valley teams have got themselves into what with upsets in five of the six games played.

Last week was typical as Oklahoma A. & M. and Washington, each given a touchdown by the handicappers, turned around and won in a canter over Washburn and Creighton, respectively.

Favorite Out of Race

The dizziness of the championship chase strikes home when one realizes that Creighton, the preseason favorite, now is the only team which can safely be counted out of the race; that Oklahoma A. & M., given only a silght chance early in the fall, is leading the league, and that Drake, a team good enough to beat Kansas and Iowa State of the Big Six, dwells in the Valley basement.

Best forecast is that defending champion Tulsa will win its two remaining games with St. Louis U. and Drake and wind up with a record of three wins and one loss. The Oklahoma Aggies could win the title undisputedly by beating both Washington and Creighton, or tie with Tulsa by breaking even.

But there is another threat to the chances of the two Oklahoma teams. Washington, which displayed tremendous power in trimming Creighton, has a good chance of rolling over Oklahoma A. & M., Drake, and St. Louis U. to take the championship, as the Bears play five Conference games to the southwesterners' four.

In fact, you can make out a good case for anybody but Creighton—and the Bluejays themselves have three more chances to mess up other teams' title plans.

Remaining Games

Here are the remaining games for the Valley schools, so you can figure it out for yourself:

Oklahoma A. & M.—Washington, Creighton.
Washington—Oklahoma A. & M., Drake, St. Louis.
Tulsa—St. Louis, Drake.
Washburn—Drake, Creighton.
Creighton—St. Louis, Washburn.
St. Louis—Drake, Creighton.
Drake—St. Louis, Washington, Washburn, Tulsa.

Only one of these contests is slated this week end, Drake going to St. Louis Friday night for the Billikens' homecoming. Drake needs the victory to stay in the title contention and should be favored.

Homecomings also are slated at Tulsa and Creighton, where intersectional games will be played. Detroit U. stops off at Tulsa, while Loyola of the South meets Creighton. Washburn and Washington are favorites over St. Benedict's and Butler, respectively.

Aggies vs. Sooners

The most interesting contest, however, is set for Norman, Okla., where the Oklahoma Aggies get their big chance against Oklahoma U.'s unbeaten, nationally-ranked Sooners.

An Aggie victory would shock the country, but a study of past scores between these old opponents indicates that at least it is a possibility.

For instance, out of the past 10 Sooner-Aggie games, the university has won only four, these victories coming in the last four years. In the six-year Lynn Waldorf era of 1929-1934, the Sooners could only score one touchdown. During this period the Cowboys won three games and tied three.

Tennessee for Bowl Choice According to Southerners

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—As far as the decision of the South is concerned, Tennessee is its representative to the Rose Bowl. Volunteer adherents in Knoxville, Tenn., knew it last Saturday night—the rest of the South realizes it now.

Of course, the officialdom of the Pasadena classic have not proferred a bid yet, and such teams as Louisiana State and Kentucky, still on the Vols schedule, have not given their approval; but after the smashing defeat administered to Tennessee's main threat to Rose Bowl acclaim, Alabama (21-0), the South believes this year that its top team is Tennessee, and that Tennessee is capable of representing this section in fine fashion.

Truth is, the Vols of Maj. Bob Neyland rung up their 17th consecutive victory last Saturday when they defeated Alabama, and they now feel that they shouldn't be slighted, as was the case last year, when the time comes for the picking of the eastern Rose Bowl aggregation.

Ousted Themselves

They feel that their chief rivals to acclaim, Duke, Alabama, Auburn, Tulane, North Carolina and Georgia Tech have all put themselves out of the running, and that they are the only team left in the potential class.

Alabama's record was clean until the Tennessee triumph. Duke had previously been defeated by Pittsburgh. Auburn was upset by Manhattan last week end, Tulane and North Carolina tied, and Georgia Tech has been blotched from the records.

Only three teams remain undefeated and untied in the Big 13 Conference (the Southeastern Conference), Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. Each has four straight victories, and two of those teams have an opportunity of racing through their schedule unscathed.

Rebels Fortunate

The Rebels of the University of Mississippi, at the start of the season predicted in this column as being one of the strongholds of the South, is the team fortunate enough in not having to meet its other two rivals this season. They now are ready for an Orange Bowl bid, be it offered.

Tennessee meets Kentucky in the final game of the season for each team. Stumbling blocks in Kentucky's undefeated dream path are Alabama, a week from this coming Saturday. The next opponent in Kentucky's path after that is Georgia Tech, and then finally Tennessee.

This season, the South has been enjoying unusual success on the gridirons. It was presaged before the start of the season. In intersectional contests, the South has fared as well, if not better, than any other section in the nation. Chief foe in this respect is the Southwest, which section, too, is enjoying its best season in years.

Unusual Season

There is one undeniable point: that is, the South for many seasons has not witnessed so many powerful aggregations. Both Southeastern and Southern Conferences are experiencing renewed strength among previously weaker elevens.

In the Southern Conference the threat of Wake Forest looms heavily in Duke's path. This Saturday's contest between these two rivals will probably be the closest in years. In fact, many of the southern experts have been predicting a Wake Forest victory, despite the small college's early season defeat at the hands of North Carolina University.

Clemson has been another small college powerhouse in this conference and its undefeated presence is likely to be felt by top notch conference rivals before many weeks pass by. Its game with Navy this week end will be watched by many southern followers.

* * *

Other feature games on this week-end's southern card include Auburn and Georgia Tech, Alabama and Mississippi State, Vanderbilt and L. S. U. and Georgia's Bulldogs with N. Y. U.

Undefeated teams in the Southern Conference include North Carolina, Clemson, Duke, Furman, V. M. I., Richmond. Those still unscathed in the Southeastern Conference are Tennessee, Kentucky, Tulane, Mississippi, Georgia Tech.

* * *

From the accounts, George Cafego outshone Jimmy Nelson in the 'Bama-Tennessee battle of publicized stars, but that Johnny Butler of the Vols out-did both of them.

Wendell Davis

Tulane vs. Ole Miss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—Football fans of the deep South Saturday will have an opportunity of seeing, for the fourth time this season, two unbeaten team battling at Tulane Stadium.

Tulane's famed powerhouse of Green and the colorful Rebels of Ole Miss, conqueror of L. S. U., among others, will be the center of attention at the Wave's homecoming festivities which will bring thousands of old grads and their friends and families back to the campus along with great crowds of Ole Miss supporters.

More than 35,000 are expected to see the two teams meet in the 28th renewal of a rivalry which dates beck to 1893. Tulane has won 19 times, Ole Miss seven.

Harmon Bids for All-America

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—The All-America possibilities of Tom Harmon, a top-ranking gridiron glamor boy of this football season, will go squarely on the spot next Saturday afternoon.

Before a crowd which may go as high as 70,000 persons, Michigan will entertain Yale at Ann Arbor—with Harmon the young man most of the customers will be watching. This triple-threat Wolverine ace thus far has done everything required of a great star. He's scored 52 points in three games, making seven touchdowns, seven points after touchdowns, one field goal and passing Michigan to numerous additional points.

But he has turned in that remarkable performance against three comparatively weak elevens—Michigan State, Iowa and Chicago—and his big test will come Saturday in an important intersectional battle and against a team with two star backs of its own.

In Fred Burr and Hovey Seymour the invaders will present a pair of offensive stars who may dim Harmon's brilliance. Quarterback Burr handles the front end of the Eli short-passing game, while Seymour, who also does the punting, is a hard driving runner with speed and power.

Should Harmon have a great afternoon against Yale—comparable to his scoring all 27 points in Michigan's win over Iowa—he might claim recognition as the finest halfback in the land.

There's no question the 195-pound Harmon is a real football player, both offensively and defensively. Exceptionally fast, he drives forward with a high "knee action" that is rough on would-be tacklers. His whirling, dancing deceptiveness caught the fancy of the crowd in his first game last year, against Michigan State, and has held it ever since.

Motor Boat Shorts

The New England Regatta Association has put in a tentative bid for the 1940 National Outboard Championships and plans to stage the races at Boston during the American Legion convention there next September.

* * *

American motor boat exports showed an increase during August, totaling 1,116 units valued at $365,550. This compares with 961 units valued at $265,950 for the same month in 1938.

* * *

Contracts have been let and work may get under way in November on the dredging of a new canal along the South Shore of Long Island between Patchogue and the Shinnecock Canal. The channel will be 100 feet wide and have a depth of six feet at low water.

Reninger Released

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Philadelphia Athletics have announced outright release of Jim Reninger, pitcher purchased from Baltimore last September, to Toronto of the International League.

Red Wings Win, 5-2

OWEN SOUND, Ont. (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League defeated their Indianapolis farm team, 5-2 Oct. 25 in an exhibition game.

Ohio Bandwagon Filling Up

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 26 (AP)—This football-delirious city is warming up to "our boys"—those surprising Bucks of Ohio State.

Ohio had to win two starters and beat Minnesota before the broad and high quarterbacks—perhaps one of the best known second-guessing groups in gridiron fandom—got hep to the idea that the Bucks were more than a flash-in-the-pan eleven.

Before the season started the fans were down right chilly. Two of the first three games would be lost and Ohio would be fortunate to win three games all season, predicted the downtown coaches as they talked of a new coach.

There's still a lot of finger-crossing as Ohio prepares to face Cornell Saturday in a game billed as the nation's top-flight intersectional clash, but if the Ohioans win there will be a terrific rush to hop on the Buck bandwagon.

When Coach Francis A. Schmidt introduced razzle dazzle play here in 1934 he packed the huge Buckeye Stadium. But his teams failed to win the "crucial games"—the ones carrying national prestige. That made the fans sore.

Development of an unprecedented team spirit, convincing triumphs over Missouri and Northwestern and finally the 23-to-20 victory over Minnesota smothered the wolves' cries for Schmidt's job and now the fans are getting championship-conscious.

Football's the topic in office, restaurant and beauty parlor—but the players don't seem to be letting this sudden burst of attention increase their hat-band sizes.

Said Capt. Steve Andrako: "We're worrying about Cornell, not a championship."

Tried Not to Score

ANN ARBOR—Coach Fritz Crisler had this comment on Michigan's 85-to-0 victory over Chicago:

"I never tried to score so hard in any game in my career as I tried not to score against Chicago!"

Michigan kicked on first down, started its second team, used only half a dozen plays, had the quarters cut to twelve minutes apiece and asked to be penalzed but still earned a score mindful of the Point-a-Minute days of Fielding H. Yost.

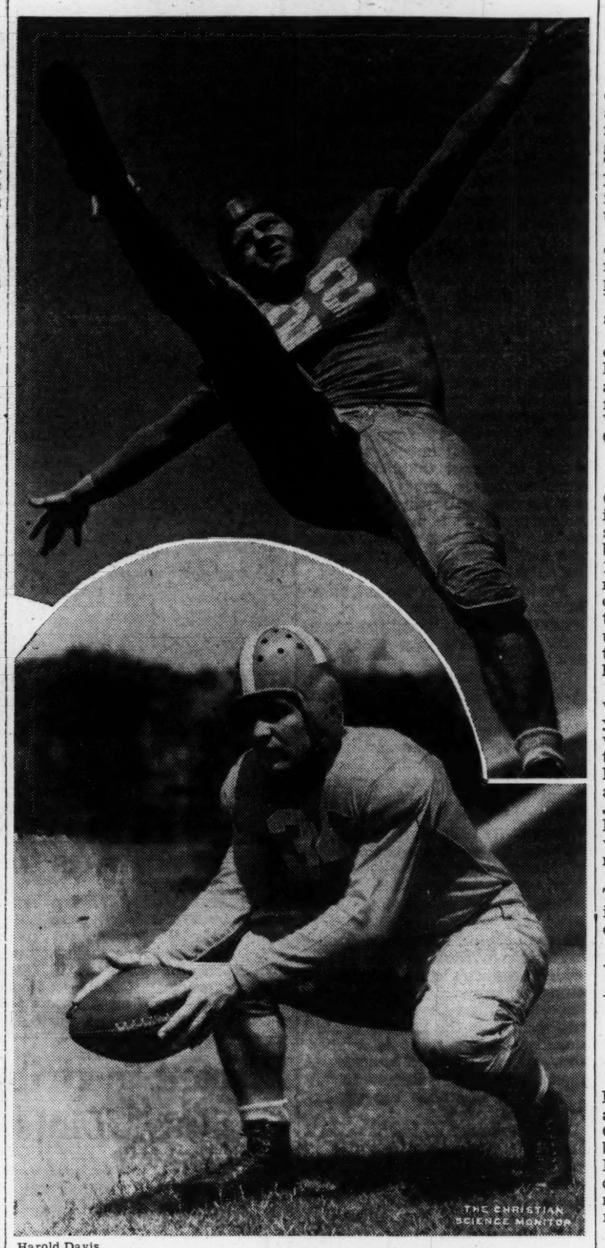
College Soccer

Results Oct. 25
Johns Hopkins 5, Blue Ridge 0.
Army 4, Brown 1.

College Cross-Country

Result Oct. 25
Pittsburgh 18, Army 37.

Cause and Effect



Harold Davis

Great runs, such as that turned in by Johnny Butler (upper), Tennessee backfield star, last Saturday in the game against Alabama, are usually made possible by unsung heroes who contribute timely blocks to make the required openings through the defense, and Ike Peel (lower) did just that on the parade of Butler. Maj. Bob Neyland pointed out in the game movies that Peel and Bob Andridge, wingback, each made two separate blocks in Butler's 56-yard gallop for a touchdown.

Reasons Why Sooner Eleven Ranks High With Experts

NORMAN, Okla. (AP) — Like bicycles, tight-rope walkers, and teeter-totters, the University of Oklahoma's unbeaten football team depends on balance to go places.

Not even the crack Sooner team of 1933—class of the Big Six and ranked fourth nationally at the end of the season—could match Coach Tom Stidham's 1939 outfit in magnificently balanced power.

A different backfield man is the pace-setter in every department of offensive play.

Beryl Clark, who rode the bench for two seasons, is the most consistent ground gainer, although Byron Potter, a sophomore, has the highest ball-carrying figures for a single game.

Johnny Martin's passing average is tops. Orv Matthews, a sophomore whose chief weapon is speed, has developed into the best punter. L. G. Friedrichs, sophomore safety, leads in runback of punts.

Bill Jennings, junior back, has caught more passes than any of the ends. Dick Favor, blocking back, kicks the points after touchdown. Bob Seymour, senior fullback, shares the honor of scoring the most points with Clark.

Defensively, the Sooners were good enough to stop Northwestern at the two-yard line twice and never have been behind in any of their four games to date, although four touchdowns have been scored against their reserves.

Records of the Sooners' fumble-filled tie with Southern Methodist and their smashing victories over Northwestern, Texas, and Kansas show only a slight advantage for Oklahoma in all statistics. But they have scored 81 points, while their opponents—some of whom outgained them on the ground or through the air—were working their heads off to collect 26.

With six different backs handling the kicking assignments, the Sooners have a punting average of 43.5 yards from the line of scrimmage on 39 punts in four games. That was figured after 20 yards had been lopped off every punt that went over the goal line.

Favor, senior blocker, has kicked eight extra points in 10 tries and has booted two field goals.

If the Sooners have a weakness, since Southern Methodist taught them to hold on to the ball, nobody has been able to find it. Perhaps that's why the experts rank them among the nation's first 10.

Eagles Prepare To Meet Hawks This Saturday

Realizing that the Hawks of St. Anselm's have spent the entire season concentrating on Boston College plays, Coach Frank Leahy is driving his Eagles through another hard week of practice in preparation for Saturday's game at Alumni Field, Newton. The scrimmage sessions which proved so beneficial last week are in order once again.

Coach Cleo O'Donnell of the Hawks has personally scouted Boston College, and his Manchester, N. H., team should be well-equipped to halt many of the Eagles' favorite plays. Last season the Hawks held the powerful Eagles to a scoreless tie in the mud. More than 18,000 fans braved the bad weather conditions of that date to watch the two undefeated elevens in action.

Once again this year the O'Donnell charges are rated with the top football squads in New England. Raymie McLean is up to his old tricks, and is once again among the leaders in the scoring parade.

Joe Manzo, Dick Harrison, and Ed Cowhig may be back in action for the coming clash. Last week all three athletes were sidelined with injuries. Lou Montgomery, Negro ace from Brockton, is almost certain of a starting job again this week. As a result of his stellar performance against Temple, Lou is once again gaining the headlines which described his constant successful appearances with the Brockton High forces. Vigorous Vito Ananis, who shared the right halfback position and the game's laurels with Montgomery, is also due for plenty of action.

Prosperous Pickings

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Princeton's football Tiger has had prosperous pickings during the 25 years it has been in Palmer Stadium, statistics compiled for the quarter-century period ending Oct. 24 show.

The gridiron battlers of '14 eked out a 16-to-12 victory over Dartmouth in the first game played and have come out on top in 94 of the 135 games contested there since for a winning average of 69 per cent.

More figures show that eight of the 13 "miles" run in 4.09 or better in this country were clipped off on the stadium track, two for world records of Jack Lovelock and Glenn Cunningham.

The stadium was built at a cost of $300,000 by Edgar Palmer '03, now a University trustee, in memory of his father, Stephen S. Palmer, who passed on in 1913.

Yale at Michigan

When Yale plays Michigan Oct. 28 in the giant Wolverine Stadium at Ann Arbor, at least 2,500 fans from the eastern seaboard will be in the stands.

Detroit Hockey Fans Wonder What Club Defense Will Be

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—The second line of a chorus may lack class and still get by, but in hockey the rough, tough guys of the rear guard are the very foundation. That's why followers of the Detroit Red Wings haven't the slightest idea where their club will finish in the National League race.

To put it mildly, the problem of Manager Jack Adamis is the defense and unless the outlook improves the roly-poly boss of the Wings may be in for a series of setbacks.

Detroit has on its roster only two defensemen of proven major league caliber—Ebbie Goodfellow and "Scotty" Bowman, two of the five players still with the Red Wings who helped win the Stanley Cup in 1936 and 1937.

Converted Goodfellow

Years ago Adams converted Goodfellow from a star forward into a strong defenseman and this season the same experiment is being tried again. Alex Motter, 178-pound center, is the experiment and how well the plan succeeds may conceivably determine the fate of the Red Wings. Figuring that Goodfellow is the man to teach Motter the tricks, Adams has paired the men.

Meanwhile, Bowman is working with no less than four different young men, all of whom played with Pittsburgh of the International-American League part of last season. They are Jack Stewart, "Buck" Jones, Eddie Bush and Jimmy Orlando. Stewart started last season with Detroit and Jones was on hand at the finish, but neither was a standout.

At 34 years of age Cecil (Tiny) Thompson shows no sign of slowing up and he should do well enough in goal provided the defensemen give him average protection.

Accent on Youth

Up in front the accent is on youth and young players are being depended on to get the goals.

One line consists of Cecil Dillon, outstanding major league sniper who was purchased from the New York Rangers; Don Deacon, center who led the International League pack in scoring last season, and Ken Kilrea, a youngster from Pittsburgh. Dillon is 31 but a "sparkplug," and his presence shouldn't hurt Detroit's chances.

Modere Bruneteau and Syd Howe, two men who helped bring championships to Detroit, and Gus Giesebrecht, a sophomore, make up another line, while a third trio of forwards consists of Don Grosso, Sid Abel and Eddie Wares.

The enduring Hector Kilrea, brother of Ken and a National League performer since 1925, will serve as the utility man, Adams says.

Deep Into Roster

Retirements, trades and releases have cut deeply into Detroit's roster and Thompson is perhaps the only performer who might be termed a "name player."

Gone are such stalwarts as Larry Aurie, Marty Barry and Herbie Lewis who made up one of hockey's most famous lines, and Sharpshooter Charley Conacher and Defenseman Doug Young.

After retaining the Stanley Cup in 1937, Detroit finished last in its division in 1938 and did not get into the play-offs. Last year the Red Wings wound up fifth under the single division plan, beat the Montreal club in the first series but bowed to Toronto in the semi-finals.

New York Giants Haul Down Their Sunlit Banner

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the long-standing objections of Manager Bill Terry, the New York Giants have decided to install a bang-up lighting system in the Polo Grounds and play a full quota of night games next summer, both at home and on the road.

The Giants thus become the last of the big league clubs to haul down their sunlit banner and succumb to the financial lure of the arcs. Up to now Terry stubbornly has refused to expose his athletes to the night air, but he evidently has been overruled at last. An official announcement will be made in about a week.

This will leave Yankee Stadium alone of the three local ball plants without a lighting system. Brooklyn made a mint of money with its night games at Ebbets Field the past season. The Yankees are willing to play a few night games away from home, but President Ed Barrow is dead set against installing lights—"at least for 1940."

Terry, who has said he never, never would play under lights, will have to shade his eyes and like it, a martyr to the desire of the stockholders to make money. He will remain field manager of the team, not yet having convinced his employers that he would be more valuable sitting at a desk directing the Giants' farm properties.

The decision of the Giants to light up their own big plant and to play night games abroad will be acclaimed by other National League clubs. The Polo Grounds, sitting smack in the center of several million potential customers who like to go places at night, can confidently be expected to jam in several crowds of 50,000 or better for its nocturnal attractions.

At least, it was next to impossible to get inside Ebbets Field, just across the East River, on the nights the Dodgers played there the past season, and their opponents benefited accordingly. While Brooklyn was fighting it out with Cincinnati in the matter of total admissions for the year, the Giants had too many afternoons when a charge of grape shot would not have harmed a fan in the upper tiers.

Having finished a wobbling fifth, they plan to make a number of deals to strengthen their line-up before next spring, but none is likely to be announced before the mid-winter meeting at Cincinnati. They will train at Winter Haven, Fla., for a change, having decided that they can get more and better practice against the cluster of clubs training around there than they have had the past few seasons against the Indians and Athletics out in Louisiana.

Ross Announces All Bruins Have Signed for 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 26—Manager Art Ross of the Bruins today announced that every member of the World Champions had signed his contract for this season, and that the Bruins were now ready to hit the long trail which they feel will lead once again to the Stanley Cup.

Many of the Bruins had agreed to their 1940 contracts following last season's play-offs, but quite a few of them came to Hershey unsigned. For the last week Ross has been conferring with the players, and he seemed quite happy to make the announcement tonight. In former years Bruins have had contract problems, but everything went smoothly this season.

The Bruins are now looking forward to the breakup of this camp and the trip to Boston. They still have an exhibition game with Hershey to play on Saturday night, at which time they will be short handed with Bob Bauer, Dit Clapper, and Frank Brimsek unable to play. Players will be borrowed from Hershey to make a complete line-up.

Bauer, Clapper, and Brimsek will leave Hershey with Ross Saturday morning for Montreal, where they will play Sunday night in the All-Star game for the benefit of the family of the late Babe Siebert. The Bruins will leave here Sunday for Boston where they play exhibition games with Springfield on Monday and Tuesday.

There is much interest on the part of the Bruins in the Springfield series because it will bring them for the first time against their great defense star of other years, Eddie Shore, who will play for his Springfield team. Shore is not liable to call from the Bruins to play in their home games until after Dec. 15.

MacPhail To Propose Plan In December

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Startled out of a sound off-season slumber by the alarm of Brooklyn's early rising Leland Stanford MacPhail, who wants to supplement the World Series with games between the other clubs, most of the major league magnates are cautious.

Some of them have been burned before by their own criticism of the red-head's red-hot schemes—such as night baseball—and are willing to give his latest brain-child a hearing.

This is what MacPhail said he intended to have anyway at the annual meetings at Cincinnati in December, when he will propose that the first place clubs play each other, as now, and the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth place teams also meet.

"Inter-league competition should not be confined to two clubs. A series of inter-league games in which all clubs participate would fairly determine the question of supremacy each season," argued MacPhail.

Griffith Says It's Silly

The first reaction of a lot of persons was probably voiced most succinctly by Clark Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, who snapped:

"Just say somebody proposed this a long time ago and it was just as silly then as it is now."

But for the most part calmer spirits prevailed.

William E. Benswanger, president of the Pittsburgh Pirates, declared, "Theoretically I'm inclined to favor MacPhail's idea, because of my belief that the National League is every bit as strong as the American with the exception of the Yankees.

"However, I don't feel the plan is practical. One objection is that such a plan would tend to take away interest in the big series."

Would Consider

Alva Bradley of the Cleveland Indians, recalling that his suggestion last year of a series of inter-league games in mid-season "didn't get much response," said he would be ready to give MacPhail's idea consideration if it were brought up, "but I wouldn't want to take a position on it right now."

Connie Mack, who has seen a lot of novelties come and go, dissented loudly:

"To my way of thinking it would be a real failure. There would be no real rivalry. I don't believe any of our clubs in the second division, or even those in the lower part of the upper, would draw enough to make it worth while, financially, to play the games.

"I don't think we have to worry about which is the best league or the best team. We'll always have an outstanding team. The Yankees will be beaten in time. I think almost any of us could do it—if we just got it into our heads we really wanted to."

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Forum Scans Field of Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The recent cessation in the advance in American commodity prices that followed the outbreak of the war is evidence that the American businessman realizes that the danger of attempting to profit from modern warfare more than outweighs any temporary gain, in the opinion of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, head of the Temporary National Economic Committee now investigating monopolies.

Senator O'Mahoney spoke at the ninth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today before about 5,000 delegates of many of the nation's leading women's organizations. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was among the speakers who addressed the forum's first session yesterday.

Declaring that price structure of American goods is still in private hands today, Senator O'Mahoney warned that any undue rise in the cost of commodities would probably force the Government to establish price controls.

Trading to Cost More

"To protect ourselves, therefore, from the losses of war and from some form of unwelcome Government control," he continued, "we must learn, all of us, whether in business or in government, employer or employee, farmer or artisan, industrial executive or commercial trader, that in the modern world successful business cannot be based upon exploitation."

Senator O'Mahoney said that anyone who looks for profit in supplying belligerent nations was overlooking the facts that Americans were against the extension of credit to belligerents and against permitting American ships to enter danger zones.

"This means that both the expense of trading and the hazards of payment for trade will be vastly increased," he continued. "Moreover, one should not overlook an elementary characteristic of all trade; namely, that, in the last analysis, exports can be paid for only imports. Trade between nations, like trade between individuals, is the exchange of goods and services. Money is but a symbol, useless in itself save when it can command goods and services, but when two powerful nations clash in modern warfare, they undertake to destroy their capacity to produce the goods and services in which alone payment can be made."

Cities in Financial Crisis

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, also a speaker at today's forum session, declared that every large city in the United States was facing a financial crisis, even assuming that every possible trace of inefficiency were eliminated and every possible economy made.

Real estate, the chief source of municipal revenue, was carrying its full load today, the Mayor held, and the last 25 years had brought a tremendous expansion in necessary municipal services without an accompanying increase in sources of revenue.

"Therefore, it will be seen that given the minimum requirements for the administration of a modern American city under present conditions," he continued, "the available revenue is not in many instances, and in others soon will not be, sufficient to meet current expenses.

"No matter how critical one may be with the cost of municipal government, it will be difficult to designate which of the necessary services is to be curtailed or eliminated. The city must, therefore, find new sources of revenue, and to that end requires the understanding and co-operation of the state government."

Personnel All Important

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, another speaker, declared that economy in government could not be accomplished to any great degree without civil service and that while the American Government is one of laws—not of men—the most important element in the day-to-day administration of government is personnel and that the American form of government in the long run is likely to stand or fall according to the good or bad persons it has in office.

Governor Vanderbilt held that the extension of civil service would raise the tenor of political campaigns through eliminating much of the promise of patronage.

"I believe, and I am sure you will agree with me, that a political campaign based upon real issues, upon pledges of honesty, efficiency and economy in government, upon the selection of high type departmental heads, who are not under civil service, and upon defense of the civil service system is a campaign upon a far higher plane than one which is based upon patronage offers," he said.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Address

In her speech before the forum yesterday, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged that verbal defenses of democracy be supplemented by such actions as would make the mass of Americans sure that democracy is worth preserving. She would be perfectly willing to address Communist gatherings if permitted to speak on the subject of democracy, she added, and warned against hasty action in suppressing those we do not agree with.

"I think it important that we beware lest in suppressing them we suppress some of our own freedom," she said. "We should try to understand what are the objectives of democracy and work for these. We should take the trouble to defend the liberties we believe are inherent in democracy. It is not enough to say we believe in the Sermon on the Mount without trying to live up to it."

Cost of Government

Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University and United States Director of the Budget 1933-34, who keynoted today's session on "cost of government," warned that huge public spending which unbalances the budget eventually produces economic disintegration and widespread public distress.

"Attempts to minimize these consequences," Dr. Douglas said, "require the use of totalitarian measures and totalitarian techniques—measures and techniques designed to control, to regulate the prices at which goods and services may be sold, the quantities at which they may be produced, with what they may be exchanged in the market places of the world, and, finally, the diversion of investment and even expropriation of private savings."

Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., warned the forum that it was the cunning and dishonest politician who tells the voters that government is complex and difficult to understand so as to have a free hand. Mayor McLevy said that when the average interested citizen can't understand his government, the time has come for a thorough investigation of it.

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, also a speaker at today's session, reviewed his recent clean-up of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City and declared there was no better way to insure efficient government than the intelligent exercise of the right to vote.

Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin and formerly City Manager of Cincinnati, another speaker, declared that more and more cities are asking for managers to operate their services, and they are asking for experienced administrators who are not seeking a political goal. He also said that cities were gradually freeing themselves from the control of legislatures that had little understanding or sympathy for their problems.

Wonders of Research: Lamplighter

Student invents bulb to 'kick' lamps alight in vapor setup—Fossil dug from under sandstone.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the knottiest problems in vapor lamp engineering, how to start the new tubular fluorescent lamps and be sure they light each time, has been solved by a college student who spent his summer vacations working in the lamp engineering laboratories of the Westinghouse Company.

The student is Edward C Dench, of South Orange, N. J., now a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His invention, a tiny glass glow tube, is actually a switch, or electrical relay, that insures quick, certain starting for new type lamps.

As developed from young Dench's original model and reduced to almost thimble size by lamp engineers, the glow switch joins a new ballast device in providing positive and prompt starting of the fluorescent lamp, among the most versatile and efficient of new light sources.

Paying tribute to the engineering student, the manager of the lamp division explained the operation of the new tube today and said:

"Edward Dench has provided us with an excellent example of what an open, alert, inquiring mind can do. He came to work for us in the summer of 1936 as an assistant in the vapor lamp section. His job was to study and note the starting characteristics of fluorescent lamps. Paying particular attention to the time required for starting and restarting, the youth concluded there was something radically wrong with the starting set-up."

Such lamps depend for their light, not on a wire filament as common lamps, but on an electric arc rich in invisible ultraviolet rays which produce visible light by exciting fluorescent materials or "phosphors" on the inner surface of the tube. If the lamp is to start quickly after current is applied, the arc must strike quickly. A momentary high-voltage "kick" is required to establish the arc between electrodes.

After weeks of study and experiment, the student devised a small glass tube resembling a miniature electric lamp, but containing an easily ionized gas and two bi-metal electrodes—the switch contacts. The electrodes were similar in composition to the familiar metal thermostat which is bent out of shape by heat and automatically shuts off the current when an electric iron or percolator gets too hot, and returns to its original shape on cooling, thus re-establishing the flow of current.

Westinghouse

Engineer and Lighting Device

Upper left: Edward C. Dench glow tube. Lower: D. S. Gustin, of Westinghouse, shows how starter fits into standard fluorescent lamp holder

Paleocene Plant-Eater

The fossil skeleton of a hitherto unknown genus of prehistoric American mammal, of a type which does not resemble any living creature, is the principal prize brought back to Field Museum of Natural History today by the institution's paleontological expedition to Colorado. Members of the expedition who have returned to Chicago are Bryan Patterson, assistant curator of paleontology, and leader of the party; James H. Quinn, also of the museum's paleontology division; Harold Pearson, and three volunteer workers—Robert G. Schmidt, Paul Clark, and Leonard C. Bessem.

The new genus of mammal, which belongs to the order of animals known as pantodonts, is about six feet long, and three feet tall. It lived in the Paleocene period, about 50,000,000 years ago. It was a heavy-set creature with a small head, heavy tail, broad feet, and large hoofs. Its teeth indicate it was a plant-eating animal, but there is no modern animal to which it can be compared, says Mr. Patterson. The task of excavating the skeleton, and the bones of various other animals in the same deposit, was a formidable one. They were buried in the side of a ridge about 20 feet high, capped with a six-foot layer of hard sandstone. Excavations had to be conducted like a mining operation, timbering under the sandstone ledge, and chiseling the bones out of the roof, reports Leader Patterson.

Observing Mars in Africa

Dr. E. C. Slipher, American astronomer at present at Bloemfontein, South Africa, for the purpose of taking special observations of Mars, has completed the taking of more than 7,000 photos covering the entire surface of this planet, and has secured valuable data in support of his theory about the existence of vegetable life there.

He states that "the weather conditions during the past few weeks have been better than I had ever hoped for. My long trip from Arizona was certainly not in vain, in fact, my visit has been fully justified.

Noise Measurements

Instruments for the study of noise in machinery can also measure livelier noises, Walter Mikelson, a General Electric engineer found after lugging his 40-pound sound meter around the New York World's Fair in a survey to find out who and what might be superior in the matter of noise-making.

Tops for noise, he found, were a locomotive whistle and the crash of artificial lightning. Both were recorded at 125 decibels, a point at which sound nears the painful level. A decibel is a tenth of a bel, the unit of noise named for Alexander Graham Bell. It is roughly the smallest difference that the ear can distinguish in loudness. The whistle is a sister of the whistles on the Queen Mary and the Normandie and can be heard six miles.

The growls of a nubian lion owned by Frank Buck were registered at 115 decibels at two feet. This was 20 decibels higher than a reading made at 18 feet some years ago in the Bronx Zoo. The trumpeting of an Asiatic elephant named Topsy and the bellowing of a prize Holstein bull were recorded at 110 decibels. The best that mankind had to offer was 105 decibels, a rating given Johnny Weissmuller for his "Tarzan" yell, and to Joe Blake of Chicago, a midway barker. Best feminine noisemakers were the Dagenham girl bagpipers in the "Merrie England" show.

Dissent in Bridges Contempt Raises Points on Free Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—While California's State Supreme Court upheld the opinion of the Los Angeles Superior Court which found Harry R. Bridges, alien Congress of Industrial Organizations labor leader, guilty of contempt of court, the lone dissent by Justice Douglas L. Edmonds spotlights attention on the questions of freedom of speech and of the press involved in this case.

Taking the Bridges case as a springboard, Justice Edmonds in his 14-page dissent focused attention on the value of a free press to the United States.

"When free speech is fettered, liberty is a meaningless word," he declared. "The rights of freedom of speech and of the press have their roots deep in the soil of this Nation's organic law."

Justice Edmonds held that Mr. Bridges, by making available to the press a copy of a telegram addressed and sent to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, commenting on the acts of the Los Angeles Court, was a publisher protected by an 1891 California Statute. This statute he held provides that no publication reflecting upon or concerning any court or judge shall constitute a contempt of court unless this reflection was made in the immediate presence of the court and under such circumstances as to interfere with the proceedings.

The other justices including Chief Justice Waste, held that although Mr. Bridges was within his constitutional rights to send the telegram, nevertheless, there could "be no question but what publication tended materially to affect the orderly administration of justice."

But Judge Edmonds' dissent held that under the 1891 statute—on which he based his opinion, but which was held unconstitutional by his colleagues upon the authority of a prior case decided many years ago—indirect contempt cannot be punished summarily by the court.

Differing radically from Justice Curtis, who wrote the opinion of the court, Justice Edmonds declared California Courts do not have the "inherent right" to punish editors for contempt by publication. He held that the case (in re Shortridge) on which the other Justices based their decision, was mere "dicta." And he further declared that the California statute expresses the constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press.

More than average interest is being shown in this dissent in the State of California by newspapers, attorneys, private citizens, other courts and the bar association in light of the evidence in the dissent of exhaustive and concise background supporting his opinion on the restriction of any court's "inherent right" to punish summarily for such contempt by publication.

That this question will come up again is predicted in legal circles. The first possibility is that Mr. Bridges' attorney may ask a rehearing from the State court, or take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on constitutional grounds.

The second possibility lies in the two contempt cases brought against the Los Angeles Times, and involving the same principles of law as the Bridges case. These cases are set for hearing before the Supreme Court at Sacramento on Nov. 2.

If a petition for rehearing is filed by Mr. Bridges' attorneys it will be before the court for consideration at the same time as the Times cases.

Zionists Hear About Minorities Problem

NEW YORK (AP) — Mayor La Guardia told Zionists Oct. 25 minorities cannot be shifted from one country to another merely by a glance at a map because "the most desirable spots in the world already are occupied."

"We have arrived at a time when the protection of minorities is a problem that confronts every country of the world," he said at the twenty-fifth annual convention of Hadassah, women's Zionist organization of America. Two thousand delegates from 46 States were present.

Greater San Francisco Aim Of 12-Point 'Working Plan'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Proposal of a "working program" for this City for 1940 is made by the Down Town Association, civic organization, promoting a "greater San Francisco."

This "working program" as announced calls for a 12-point drive for building "the City that knows how" into a more attractive and successful financial, commercial and travel center.

Only recently one of the local newspapers released data from a study purporting to show that San Francisco is unfavorably affected as a travel center because of the intensive campaign both for winter and summer tourist trade in Southern California.

The Association's announcement is seen as one of the first moves in northern California to insure and increase its travel and vacation prominence as well as to increase its business.

Leading point in importance, as seen by City business and labor leaders asked to comment, is marked number five . . . "to encourage greater industrial activity, and increase payrolls."

"Payrolls," the report declares, "are the measuring stick by which prosperity is gaged. More payrolls mean more prosperity."

And following this comes another point titled "Collective Accomplishment" stating, "Commercial advancement can come only through concerted effort, each individual group or enterprise considering itself but a cog in the giant mechanism that we call a metropolis."

Another portion of the program-study announced dwelt on the need for "City Planning." While there have been in the past several plans of one type or another offered for the City the Down Town Association contends, "A study by expert City planners, showing all phases of development which include schools, parks, playgrounds, utilities, traffic, housing, and the like," is necessary for the City's continued growth at this time.

Other points in the program include "An Exposition of Commerce and Industry or Commercial Museum," which would mean gathering exhibits from the Golden Gate International Exposition that could be utilized for such a permanent local exhibition.

Another point urges a continuous highway along San Francisco's waterfront. Others propose a movement to prohibit all unnecessary noise on the City streets; improved lighting on streets, in parks and play areas; an all-year-round flower show; development of fountains in appropriate areas; continuation of the campaign begun by the Association for a "spotless town" by educating the public "to keep the City clean," and finally prohibition of placement of advertising signs on telegraph, telephone or electric light poles, lamp posts or upon any sidewalk or roadway.

Every Can Has a Silver Lining May Be Fact If War Cuts Off Tin

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—How cans for food and other commodities might be lined with silver instead of tin if war should cut off America's British controlled supply of tin was explained Oct. 23 to the National Metal Congress and Exposition.

W. P. Woodside of Detroit, President of the American Society for Metals, said experiments with silver coatings on the ordinary rolled steel can have been conducted successfully by the United States Bureau of Standards.

A tin coating, he said, costs two one-hundredths of a cent. A silver coating for the "silver cans" would cost one-third of a cent.

The silver coating, which would be three times as thick as the tin lining, would be reclaimed at plants similar to those which in the World War detinned scrap to recover the tin.

He said 98 per cent of tin used in the United States came from the Malay States, a British possession, and some came from Bolivia. This country, he said, had no deposits which could be mined profitably.

Dr. R. S. Dean, chief metallurgist of the United States Bureau of Mines, said the Government had perfected a process by which it could refine enough domestic manganese to make this country self-sufficient in time of peace or war.

The chief consumer of manganese, a grayish white metal, in the United States is the machine tool industry. It obtains about 96 per cent of its supply at present from Russia.

Dr. Dean, here to attend the National Metal Congress and Exposition, said in an interview that the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Standards had discovered an electrolytic refining process which produced a better grade of manganese—although at higher cost—than that obtained from manganese ore used in industries.

He said the best manganese obtained from Russia was 96 per cent pure, while that produced by the electrolytic process was 99.93 per cent pure.

Dr. Dean said there were several manganese deposits in the United States, especially in South Dakota, Montana, Arkansas, and Oregon, but the ore was poor.

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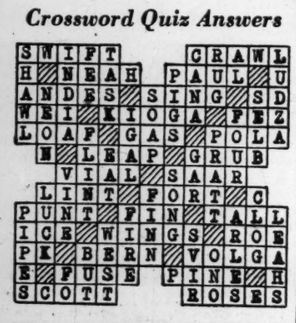

"Nothing to See"

"DUNGENESS?"

Even the name sounded drearily flat as our informant said it. "Dungeness? You could go there, of course, but there's nothing to see when you get there. Just shingle washed up year after year by the Channel currents, until it has formed a low, gravelly headland. No cliffs, no houses, no life—nothing. Just Dungeness."

"No life? If that's so, it would be remarkable in itself," said the one Wanderer to the Other. "So let's try it. Let's go off to Dungeness, where there's nothing to see."

* * *

It looked as though it were true, as we parted from the train at Lydd-on-Sea. The porter waved a lank, disparaging arm toward an expanse of shingle, marred here and there by pits with dredging machinery about them.

"That's Dungeness lighthouse over there," he said hopelessly. And there it was, large and pied.

We asked for the coastguard's house, shown on our map.

"Oh, that?" Even more dispiritedly he waved over more stony wastes to a point so far away that even the low coastline was not to be seen. We set off toward that point. We left behind us some die-straight, concrete roads, running with grim determination as far and as quickly as possible from this uncomely region. We soon left behind, too, the few stunted trees, also fleeing, it seemed, with gnarled arms outstretched, groping their way to escape the salt and biting winds of these bare, lonely flats. Above it all, the huge emptiness of a sky, vast, gray and blankly overcast.

* * *

The going was bad. Cr-unch, cr-unch, the stones rattled at our heels at every step. The half-slip at every stride made wearisome walking.

"Well, of all the drab, (cr-unch), dreary, (cr-unch), desolate, ugly—Oh, what's that?"

A tiny, candy-pink sea-thrift flower. How could such small roots feed and thrive on this unkind depth of stone and gravel? Yet this modest miracle drew attention to the fact that what one small plant had made possible was equally so for others; and, as eyes grew accustomed to the search, the weary waste was revealed as a background for a design of intricate delicacy—a fantasy of the minute—traced on the horizon-wide canvas of yellowish-gray stone.

Endless dainty forms emerged. A small variety of ruby-red sorrel made rich little mats. Other rugs, spread before us, were charmingly composed of reddish-pink ice-plant, backed by silver-gray lichen. Still other carpets would be of thickest velvet pile,—golden green moss, unadorned. Clear sunshine-yellow broom flowered, too, but leveled to rug-like flatness, each plant, root and all, lying in the direction of the constant sea-wind.

Small sea-campions, veined comfreys, all daintily jeweled this seeming waste, content with the meager succor it could provide.

* * *

After some while spent in this land of miniature wonders under that vastly uneventful sky, arriving at a group of black-tarred, wooden buildings was an interesting event.

We greeted a cottager and made a remark about the types of sea-birds we had noticed.

"You want to ask the Bird Watcher," she said and directed us to the black dwelling opposite. A white-headed man stood by the tarred fence, his brass-buttoned reefer coat open. His face brightened at our questions.

"Would you like to see the ternery?" he asked.

Of course, we would. He went into the house and came out, a peaked naval cap with the badge of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds at a jaunty angle on his foam-white head, coat buttoned up and telescope under his arm—the regular Old Sea Dog.

First of all: "You want to take short steps," he said. "See? That way you'll hardly shift a stone."

So we went to find the bird sanctuary. Nothing to see—Just getting nearer and nearer to that pearl gray sea, idly strumming gentle rhythms on its snowy verge. The birds' calling and wheeling was the only other sound or movement. Where was the Sanctuary? Then, in Dungeness' own reserved and nonchalant way, there it was, nearly under our feet.

"There's your tern's nest—and another, just by your foot. And—mind where you walk!"

* * *

There, vaguely laid on seaweed drifts, were clutches and clutches of two to three eggs each. They were olive-green, splashed with a browner, deeper shade. Once again Dungeness had rapped our knuckles for inattention. Nothing to see, indeed! And, eager to prove that we were at last awake: "Here's one—and another. Another—" until silenced by their multitude. A few weeks later, when that beach is alive with thousandfold bevies of fluttering, squawking chicks, each mother bird will know her young and feed them and no other, and without a second's hesitation, either, our new friend said.

A few hundred yards further inland, there was a slight change—eggs, perhaps a trifle less carelessly disposed, were larger and belonged to the black-headed gull.

We sat down on a low shingle bank and, using the telescope, identified with the bird-man's help the tern, the black-headed gull, and the Arctic tern with its striking, red beak and forked streaming tail.

* * *

Attention wandered at last from the birds and we sat at ease, gazing out to sea. Rather like those attentive children in the famous Millais painting of Raleigh's Boyhood, we felt, as we sat on the stones while our Old Sea Dog, too, pointed out to sea, gave us his telescope and told us tales, of not so long ago, of pirates, smugglers, treasure trove and storms. His frank, twinkling eye and simple hilarity were infectious. We all laughed with delight, pure and simple. And I'm sure that, if Millais had chosen to depict his scene at another moment, he would have had to paint his old sailor, as ours did, digging his listeners matily in the ribs, as he flung back his head and laughed triumphantly at the tales which brought back his youth, riding the flood-tide of happy memories.

Rested, we pushed on toward the herring gulls' preserve. The various areas are kept for each species by destroying the nest of any trespassing type; they do not return.

The herring gulls make a more defined nest, fragments of vegetation and sticks drawn together sometimes on a flat broom plant. The birds voiced their anxiety, as we went from nest to nest, with shrill complaints. Their babes were already emerging, some eggs uncannily moving, a small chip marking the beginning of the adventure. Other chicks rested damp, panting from their first laborious clamber toward life and light. Others, fluffed and revived by the gentle sun, regarded us with trust, blissfully content to be softly striped gull chicks, of brown and buff, with large eyes and determinedly hooked small beaks.

* * *

We left behind us that sea-nursery, seething with feathered life, the plaintive, anxious or joyous cries, the beating rhythm of countless wings, and turned again toward the low, snug dwellings. There a welcome and a fine pitcher of goats' milk awaited us, and kindly entertainment until it was time to take an unwilling leave.

Our last backward turn-and-wave revealed still the little tarry black homestead against the pearly grays of sky, sea, and shingle, still the group of friendly watchers waving, waving—

The fading light still fingered gently, as might a connoisseur, those richly conceived carpets and rugs of precious detail spread out, here and there, upon our way.

The calling of the sea-fowl merged with the surge of the sea, as, dreamily, it seemed with boom and hiss to rehearse the name of Dungeness, Dunge-ness—

By the way, nothing to see at Dungeness?

JAN LAING

Letter From the Ozarks

Men have dreamed silver
in these hills
—but I found gold:
weathergold
at the turn of time,
flowers of sun
and plumes of light,
the luminous underside
of leaves
in the last shining
toward the night.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DECORATIVE COMPOSITION: *A Finger-Painting by Francis R. Fast*

WE HAVE HEARD a great deal of late about a special practice in picture-making. It is called finger-painting. The human hand—finger tip, ball of thumb, palm—articulates the pigment instead of the commonly employed brush or palette knife. Finger-painting has recommended itself particularly as a hobby, and, more, as a desirable medium for children.

This finger-painting by Francis R. Fast shows how effective the method may be. Mr. Fast is a business man who has made a hobby of painting. He chooses to work entirely from imagination, and, though his finger-paintings resemble leaf and flower forms, they are a contrivance entirely of his fancy. We may note how yielding the pigment is to the touch. It is a soluble gelatin, and it cannot be manipulated with a brush.

Perhaps the very first pictures ever painted in the remote history of civilized man were finger-paintings. The cave man, touching some red clay, may have pressed his hand against a rock or wall, and, noticing the colored daub, carried it farther in a fanciful way, making contour changes so that the daub was converted into the figure of a beast, a wild horse, leopard, or bison.

The accidental character of finger-painting is interesting, for merely in playing with the color the performer sometimes fashions forms that are agreeable or amusing to the eye. We never look for great precision in finger-paintings, although it is possible to indicate fine details by using the fingernail. Compared with brush painting, finger-painting is elementary and it would be childlike to attribute to the medium qualities and an importance which it does not really possess. The pictures, within their limits, deserve attention and praise when they are discriminately made in accordance with this digital-manual method.

D. A.

Early Frost: Evening

With his cold shiny nose, with one imperious paw,
The dog pushes hard at the door. Not leisurely,
As on warmer nights, but briskly he enters the room
Quitting without reluctance the chill
Meadow, the shelterless windswept hill.

The cat cries on the threshold, then slips in
Hurriedly, pursued by an impudent wind
That ruffled her fur; she crouches on the hearth
To smooth it down. Her composure shaken,
Eyes flaming, she nurses her indignation.

There comes another sound: close by the door
An impatient cricket flutters and scrapes his wings.
See how the frost with a touch, with the merest breath
Is domesticating now at last
These wanderers of the summer past!

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Cruising Among the Florida Keys

IT WAS ON a glorious bright morning, the twenty-third of April, 1903, at Miami, at that time the terminus of the railway, that we began our cruise in the old battered seven-ton schooner, the *Maggie Valdez*. . . . With a snapping breeze from the east we ran down Biscayne Bay, past the flat, densely wooded Florida mainland on our right and low wooded islets well to seaward on the left. By early afternoon we had traversed the wider part of the bay, and were now at last fairly among the Florida Keys. . . .

Our vessel was now gliding along in calm, shallow water, which was dotted here and there with the far-famed keys. These were of the mangrove type, little round bunches of dark, shiny foliage which seemed to spring directly from the water, as indeed is often the case. Sometimes the low flat upon which they grow is entirely under water. Even when it is not, the trees grow out from the shores, leaving no beach at all. The rounded mass of dark foliage gives the islet the appearance of a fortification out in the water. But such water! Should a painter faithfully produce upon his canvas that exquisite pale emerald green of such wonderful intensity and brilliance, the critic would surely declare it exaggerated and unnatural. . . .

A study of the coast-chart was now illuminating to us as it had never been before. Here was the outer chain of long, narrow islands forming a parallel breakwater for the Florida coast from Miami away out beyond Key West, some two hundred miles. Those were of another type from the little round mangrove keys of mud in that they were originally coral reefs, upon which soil had been deposited. They are now densely wooded, and are used for the cultivation of tropical fruits. Inside this natural breakwater is a vast shallow bay with immense flats of sticky, white clay mud, and dotted with mangrove islets. New "keys" are continually started by mangrove shoots which, drifting about, take root on these flats and, multiplying, form islets by the soil which the tide lodges around their roots. A very few of these keys have beaches of finely ground shell-sand. . . .

Possibly the reality did not quite match the day-dreams, but as the years go by that cruise among the Keys of Florida will be among the brightest of recurring memories.
—From "Wild Wings," by HERBERT KEIGHTLEY JOB. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The only basis of health"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY BOOKS have been written about health. Many theories concerning its nature and character have been expounded and exploded. To some extent, however, mankind still seems to be vague and undecided as to what health really is and where to find it. Their interest in and their desire for health have led many into devious paths.

This question has been satisfactorily settled for those who have read and studied the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy. These books point out the way of righteous spiritual thinking and living, which is also the way of health, happiness, joy, and peace.

The Bible has much to say about health, and it is well to consider its teaching. The Psalmist's words point to the source of health (Psalms 42:11): "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God." Mrs. Eddy writes on page 120 of Science and Health: "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health. The Science of Mind-healing shows it to be impossible for aught but Mind to testify truly or to exhibit the real status of man. Therefore the divine Principle of Science, reversing the testimony of the physical senses, reveals man as harmoniously existent in Truth, which is the only basis of health."

From these statements it is seen that health is a condition of Mind, and this fact is joyfully accepted by Christian Scientists, together with all its implications. Thus the Christian Scientist turns to God as the one source of health and harmony, recognizing that these conditions are perfect and present, that they are his inalienable birthright, which nothing can change or alter, and that man is governed only by the immutable laws of divine Love. As one becomes conscious of this truth, he spontaneously begins to manifest health, strength, harmony, and peace, all of which are sustained by divine Mind.

Because health is a condition of Mind, it is not a condition of matter. Then all attempts to obtain or retain health through matter or mortal mind are useless and abortive. The Christian Scientist knows this to be true because he has proved it. Many have become Christian Scientists who had previously run the gamut of material and medical beliefs and theories relating to health, without avail. Turning to the spiritual teachings of Christian Science, they have found God to be "a very present help in trouble" (Psalms 46:1), the one unfailing source of all good. According to the book of Genesis, man is created in the image and likeness of God. Man, as Mind's idea or image and likeness, can reflect only what Mind expresses. Mind is God, omnipotent and omniscient, all-inclusive good.

Therefore the saying, "I have lost my health," indicates complete misapprehension of what health is and of its sustaining Principle, God. The only laws of health are God's laws, as Paul clearly saw when he wrote (Romans 8:2), "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." It is evident that the ancient prophets recognized the mental and spiritual factors of health and well-being, also the fact that these are inseparably associated with spiritual right thinking and consequent right living. Isaiah voiced the promise (58:8), "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily."

In their search for health, some individuals turn to physiological theories, and others to the so-called psychological, or to psychotherapeutics. These are without spiritual foundation, for all reasoning or so-called logic, based on the vagaries of the human mind, is entirely material.

Christian Science turns thought away from material reasoning, and enables one to recognize as real only the spiritual and perfect, and to prove that health is a spiritual state, not subject to any so-called material conditions. There are in reality no conditions other than the condition "of Mind." Healthy or right thinking is spiritual thinking, and inevitably finds outward expression in healthy, normal well-being. In "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 4, 5): "The unreality of sin, disease, and death, rests on the exclusive truth that being, to be eternal, must be harmonious. All disease must be—and can only be—healed on this basis. All true Christian Scientists are vindicating, fearlessly and honestly, the Principle of this grand verity of Mind-healing."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

October Wind

October's loose and going
at blast of Boreas' mouth—
leaves flying and birds blowing
together toward the south.

KENNETH PORTER

„Die einzige Grundlage der Gesundheit"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VIELE BÜCHER sind schon über Gesundheit geschrieben und viele Theorien über ihre Art und ihr Wesen aufgestellt und verworfen worden. Die Menschheit scheint jedoch immer noch in gewissem Maße im unklaren und im Zweifel darüber zu sein, was Gesundheit wirklich ist und wo sie zu finden ist. Ihr Interesse für Gesundheit und ihr Verlangen danach haben schon viele auf Abwege geführt.

Diese Frage ist in befriedigender Weise für diejenigen beantwortet worden, die die Bibel in Verbindung mit „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" und andere Schriften von Mary Baker Eddy gelesen und sich darein vertieft haben. Diese Bücher zeigen den Weg zu gerechtem geistigem Denken und Leben, was auch der Weg zur Gesundheit, zum Glück, zur Freude und zum Frieden ist.

Die Bibel handelt viel von Gesundheit, und man tut gut daran, ihre Lehre zu beachten. Die Worte des Psalmisten weisen auf die Quelle der Gesundheit hin (Ps. 42, 12): „Was betrübst du dich, meine Seele, und bist so unruhig in mir? Harre auf Gott! denn ich werde ihm noch danken, daß er meines Angesichts Hilfe und mein Gott ist". Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 120 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Gesundheit ist nicht ein Zustand der Materie, sondern des Gemüts; auch können die materiellen Sinne kein zuverlässiges Zeugnis in Bezug auf die Gesundheit abgeben. Die Wissenschaft des Gemüts-Heilens zeigt, daß es nur dem Gemüt und nichts anderem möglich ist, den wirklichen Zustand des Menschen der Wahrheit gemäß zu bezeugen oder an den Tag zu legen. Daher kehrt das göttliche Prinzip der Wissenschaft das Zeugnis der physischen Sinne um und enthüllt, daß der Mensch in der Wahrheit, welche die einzige Basis der Gesundheit ist, harmonisch besteht".

Aus diesen Feststellungen ist ersichtlich, daß Gesundheit ein Zustand des Gemüts ist; und die Christlichen Wissenschafter nehmen diese Tatsache mit allem, was sie in sich schließt, freudig an. So wendet sich der Christliche Wissenschafter an Gott als die einzige Quelle der Gesundheit und der Harmonie und anerkennt, daß diese Zustände vollkommen und gegenwärtig sind, daß sie sein unveräußerliches Geburtsrecht sind, das nichts umwandeln oder ändern kann, und daß der Mensch nur durch die unwandelbaren Gesetze der göttlichen Liebe regiert wird. Wer sich dieser Wahrheit bewußt wird, beginnt unwillkürlich Gesundheit, Stärke, Harmonie und Frieden zu bekunden, die alle von dem göttlichen Gemüt erhalten werden.

Weil Gesundheit ein Zustand des Gemüts ist, ist sie kein Zustand der Materie. Dann sind alle Versuche, Gesundheit durch die Materie oder das sterbliche Gemüt zu erlangen oder zu erhalten, nutzlos und vergeblich. Der Christliche Wissenschafter weiß, daß dies wahr ist, weil er es erprobt hat. Viele sind Christliche Wissenschafter geworden, die früher alle materiellen und medizinischen Annahmen und Gesundheitslehren vergeblich versucht hatten. Als sie sich den geistigen Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zuwandten, fanden sie, daß Gott „eine Hilfe in den großen Nöten" (Ps. 46, 1), die e i n e nie versagende Quelle alles Guten ist. Nach dem 1. Busch Mose ist der Mensch zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffen. Als die Idee oder das Bild und Gleichnis des Gemüts kann der Mensch nur das widerspiegeln, was das Gemüt ausdrückt. Das Gemüt ist Gott, das allmächtige und allwissende allumfassende Gute.

Daher läßt die Bemerkung: „Ich habe meine Gesundheit verloren", ein vollständiges Mißverständnis dessen erkennen, was Gesundheit und ihr erhaltendes Prinzip, Gott, ist. Die einzigen Gesundheitsgesetze sind Gottes Gesetze, was Paulus klar sah, als er schrieb (Röm. 8, 2): „Denn das Gesetz des Geistes, der da lebendig macht in Christo Jesu, hat mich frei gemacht von dem Gesetz der Sünde und des Todes". Es ist klar, daß die alten Propheten die mentalen und geistigen Ursachen der Gesundheit und des Wohlergehens sowie die Tatsache erkannten, daß diese Ursachen unzertrennlich mit geistigem rechtem Denken und daher rechtem Leben verknüpft sind. Jesaja äußerte die Verheißung (K. 58, 8): „Alsdann wird dein Licht hervorbrechen wie die Morgenröte, und deine Besserung wird schnell wachsen".

Manche halten sich bei ihrem Suchen nach Gesundheit an physiologische Theorien, andere an das sogenannte seelenkundliche oder mentale Heilen. Diese Verfahren haben keine geistige Grundlage; denn alle auf die Einfälle des menschlichen Gemüts gegründete Überlegung oder sogenannte Logik ist ganz materiell.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lenkt das Denken von materiellem Überlegen weg und befähigt einen, nur das Geistige und Vollkommene als wirklich anzuerkennen und zu beweisen, daß Gesundheit ein geistiger Zustand ist, der von keinen sogenannten materiellen Zuständen berührt wird. Es gibt in Wirklichkeit keine anderen Zustände als der Zustand „des Gemüts". Gesundes oder rechtes Denken ist geistiges Denken und findet unvermeidlich seinen äußerlichen Ausdruck in gesundem, normalem Wohlsein. In „Nein und Ja" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 4 und 5): „ Die Unwirklichkeit von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod beruht auf der ausschließlichen Wahrheit, daß das Sein, um ewig zu sein, harmonisch sein muß. Jede Krankheit muß und kann nur auf dieser Grundlage geheilt werden. Alle wahren Christlichen Wissenschafter verteidigen furchtlos und ehrlich das Prinzip dieser erhabenen Wahrheit des Gemüts-Heilens".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

One Morning on The Downs

THAT MORNING I rose with the dawn. It was an easy accomplishment, for I had pitched my tent overnight on a fold of the Downs. It was a silent world that I first met, wrapped in white mist. The grass was heavy with dew, and the delicate heads of the wild flowers were bowed beneath the weight of those crystal drops. No sound broke the stillness, no wind stirred. Then, slowly, a golden pathway clove through the mist; and from a bush not far away, but still invisible, came the first notes of a drowsy blackbird. Instantly there came a chorus of bird voices, in which the predominant call was the: "Be Quick, Be Quick, Be Quick" of the thrush. The sun had risen.

* * *

Soon the long sweep of the Downs became visible, though the sea beyond was still hidden. The prosaic little white road, leading to an old-world village under a shoulder of the Downs, was transformed into a golden path; the dewdrops became glittering pearls reflecting myriad points of light. Rising and falling with the contour of the Downs was another roadway leading into a farmyard; and there by the pond were a group of cows, and on the pond twenty white ducks, so white that they gleamed in the rays of the rising sun and their whiteness was reflected in the water. Beyond the farm was a copse flanked with beech trees, so that the shadows of the trees threw long steeples of shadow beneath which young rabbits were playing. Perhaps they knew that the farm dog was on his chain. Perhaps they were too young to care where the dog was. Perhaps they were just near enough to their holes to feel a sense of security.

* * *

Now delicate colors began to appear in the folds of the Downs, dainty pastel hues that gave to the undulating hillside a sense of unreality, as if one were gazing on some fairy picture. Faint and far-off, but adding to the illusion, came the tinkle of sheep bells.

The sun rose higher, the heat became drowsy, the dew melted away, the cows went into the milking sheds. The shadows under the beech trees were no longer peopled by frolicking little rabbits; the blackbird had ceased his fluting and the twittering in the scrub grew less.

It was time for breakfast. For man and bird and beast, the day's activities had begun.

I. S.-R.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
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Boston Shippers Praise Lodge For Easing Canadian Port Ban

Boston shipping men today greeted with satisfaction the news that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, had succeeded in the Senate in securing a voice-vote adoption of an amendment to the pending neutrality bill which provides that American ships may continue service to St. John., N. B., and to the Nova Scotia ports of Yarmouth and Digby.

Without the new amendment the four steamers of the Eastern Steamship Lines that are in that service, would have been obliged to give up the run for the duration of the European War, pointed out Boston port boosters, today.

Vigorous opposition has been voiced to the original bill, backed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, because it would bar American ships from lucrative trade routes among colonies and possessions of warring nations that were located far from the European war theater.

E. A. Connell, Passenger Agent of the American President Lines, at Boston, first attacked the proposed legislation, and the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce secured a vote of the directors of the Chamber, opposing the plan that would practically put American ships out of the foreign trade picture at a time when the United States Government was spending several millions of dollars in building new ships.

Others Take Up Battle

Other groups, including shipping companies, took up the cudgels, and the latest move was by the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., in telegraphing President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull, and New England Senators and Congressmen, a resolution adopted by the directors of the club, as follows:

"Resolved, That in the best interests of the port of Boston, and New England, the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston is opposed to any restrictions which would prevent American ships from lawful trading in any area that is not proclaimed a combat area."

How the American President Lines and other shipping companies met the threat to their business contained in the proposed neutrality bill, was explained in Boston today by Mr. Connell. He said that a steamship line is a service corporation which does not in the usual sense "create business," and therefore could not expect consideration or sympathy if the policy of the United States required the termination of trade on which it depends.

Yet there seemed to be doubt that the welfare of the country required such a sacrifice of trade with other countries, and there was no evidence of danger in trade with such ports as Hong Kong, Bombay, Colombo, Auckland, Capetown and Sydney, he said.

Therefore, the American President Lines embarked on a campaign of education to inform shippers, exporters, importers, cotton growers, fruit and vegetable growers, manufacturers, bankers and all concerned with foreign commerce just what this neutrality bill meant to their business, Mr. Connell said.

Facts Are Pointed Out

"The entire passenger and freight traffic organizations of our company were given facts and figures to show the effect of the bill as originally drafted, and set out to inform those who would be affected, and who, perhaps, had not yet realized how greatly they would be affected," he said.

"The resulting voices of commerce and industry were heard in Congress, so logical and forceful, that today there is an excellent chance that the bill will be so amended as to permit trade with belligerents insofar as Central and South America, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ports on the Gulf of Maine and Bay of Fundy, and countries bordering on the Pacific, Indian Ocean and China Sea, are concerned."

News from Washington indicates that adoption of an amendment offered by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, to include Bermuda in the exemption for shipping, satisfied Senator Lodge that he had an equally good case for ships running out of Boston to Canadian ports. His amendment provides that the exemption of the prohibition on American vessels entering the ports of belligerents be expanded "to any port in the western hemisphere north of 35 degrees north latitude and west of 66 west longitude."

FHA Employees In Harvard Study

More than 20 employees of the United States Housing Authority are enrolled in Harvard University's new extension course on "Housing Problems and Housing Policy," Prof. James D. Ford announced.

"I think it is splendid that men who are engaged in actual service should be studying the economic, social, and political implications of their work," Professor Ford declared. "I believe the United States Housing Authority is encouraging them to do so."

"Housing Problems," given this year for the first time, is a course which treats specifically Boston and its suburban slums, and will probably include trips to these districts for first-hand investigation. Of the 70 students enrolled, more than 20 are Government officials, Professor Ford added.

Emergency Tax Workers Helped

To avoid wholesale dismissals of specially trained employees and maintain steady employment for these workers in the State Division of Field Investigation and Temporary and Emergency Taxes, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, has announced under a new policy of his department all such employees shall have all the rights of permanent employees under civil service.

This action was decided upon, the Director said, following a conference with William Doyle of the State Department of Administration and Finance, when a solution was sought to the probelm of inefficiency caused by the old system of short-term appointments in the State Tax Department branch recently established to administer the new cigarette tax law. Under this system the appointees could work no more than 20 days. Fifteen such employees were dropped last night.

Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, whose department handles the new taxes, has been notified by the Director that all future requisitions from the cigarette tax law branch would be filled from permanent civil service lists.

Harvard Observatory Plans 'Open Nights'

Harvard Observatory will hold free, public Open Nights, with lectures and observations through the university telescopes, on the evenings of Oct. 27 and 30, and Nov. 1 and 3. Free tickets must be secured in advance by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Open Nights, Harvard Observatory, Garden Street, Cambridge. Each applicant may obtain seats at only one of the programs.

The Open Nights lecture program follows: Friday, Oct. 27, "How Astronomers Observe," by Dr. George Z. Dimitroff; Monday, Oct. 30, "Spectacular Stars," Dr. Dorrit Hoffeit; Wednesday, Nov. 1, "Meteorites, Cosmic Calling Cards," Dr. Fletcher Watson; and Friday, Nov. 3, "Powerhouses in Space," Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin.

Symphony Youth Concerts To Serve Extended Area

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc., Youth Concerts, which last season were attended by young people of high school age from Greater Boston and 20 widely separated towns outside the city, will have a still greater geographical distribution for the six low-cost concerts in Symphony Hall, beginning Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 8. The Youth Concerts Association of Boston is organizing new local sustaining members committees to raise funds to defray expenses not met by the ticket receipts.

Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who play for the concerts, will speak in Wellesley soon at a small meeting which Mrs. Henry P. Briggs, Mrs. H. Starr Ballou Jr., and Mrs. Garrett Scattergood Hoag are arranging at Mrs. Briggs' house for the purposes of organization.

'El' Deficit Is Cut 16 P. C. In First Six Months of '39

Taxpayers in the 14 cities and towns that are served by the Boston Elevated Railway and who pay its annual operating deficit were cheered with the news that the deficit for the first six months of this fiscal year has been reduced 16 per cent, or $397,410.

The total deficit for the period is $2,020,599 of which approximately 57 per cent is accounted for in the retirement of Boston Metropolitan District bonds and State and City bonds issued for the construction of subways, Edward Dana, President and General Manager, announced Tuesday.

Rabbi in Lecture Post

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of the Temple in Cleveland, a leader of American Jewry, has been appointed Dudleian Lecturer at Harvard University for the current academic year, it was announced today. The Dudleian chair is the oldest at Harvard. It was founded in 1751, and provides each year for one address on a religious subject to be given by an outstanding American churchman.

Newport Asked to Pay $3,184,157 for Utility

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 26 (AP)—The City of Newport has been asked by appraisers to pay the sum of $3,184,157.12, including interest, for taking over the Newport Water Corporation in condemnation proceedings in 1936. It was the first time in Rhode Island's history a municipality had taken over a utility.

The appraisers' figure was made public only after their salaries—$20,000 to Chairman Jeremiah P. Mahoney, and $15,000 each to Felix F. Cowey and H. Lloyd Rooney—had been paid. The appraisers' salaries were allowed yesterday by Superior Court Judge Alexander L. Churchill.

Insects for Heavy Hauls, Or Why a Bee May Buzz

Insects are amazingly strong. An earwig can pull a load on wheels that is 530 times its own weight. A bee is truck-horse for 300 times its weight, and a beetle can draw nearly 200 times its weight along level ground

Gas Company Makes Awards for Old Stoves

The $50 award offered for the oldest stove turned in each week in the Boston Consolidated Gas Company's roundup of old and obsolete gas ranges has been awarded for the first two weeks of the campaign, J. J. Quinn, General Sales Manager of the company, has announced.

A duplicate award was made for the first week, checks for $50 each going to Mrs. Otto Ernst of Auburndale and to Harry W. Ball of Dorchester. The second week's award went to William Hawley of Watertown.

Needy Chinese to Receive Aid From Boston and Cambridge

Boston and Cambridge are among 18 cities and towns in New England planning to give "Bowl of Rice" parties during the week of Oct. 30 to aid Chinese war victims, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., National Chairman of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China, has announced from New York headquarters.

The other localities are Greenwich, Hartford, Middletown, New Haven, Putnam, Torrington, and Willimantic, Conn., Haverhill, Pittsfield, Salem, and Worcester, Mass., Millinocket and Rockland, Maine; Newport, Pawtucket, and Providence, Rhode Island.

Colonel Roosevelt said there will be parties in every State in the Union, in all the large cities, but the smaller towns are doing their part, too.

America's Second Minority Holds to Mexican Culture

Mexican is the second most important racial minority in the United States. Unlike the Negroes, Mexicans speak a different language—Spanish—and have inherited a different culture from outside the United States.

Hollander Will Sets Up Charity Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 26—The education of immigrants in America, together with the improvement of American citizenship by endowments to various institutions, is provided by a $950,000 trust fund under the will of Theodore Clarence Hollander, of Wenham, a wealthy retired Boston merchant, which was on record today in Essex County Registry of Probate.

Twenty-eight beneficiaries will receive annuities from the $950,000 trust fund as long as they live. After the payment to beneficiaries cease then the entire amount will be turned over to charity, Mr Hollander stipulated.

It there is an annual balance from the income of the $950,000 after the annuities are paid, he set forth, this money likewise will go to charity. The beneficiary of these large sums, the residuary legatee, is the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company as it is the trustee of the "Permanent Charity Fund," under an agreement and declaration of trust dated Sept. 7, 1915.

The will requested that the income of these gifts to the "Permanent Charity Fund" shall in part be used for assisting hospitals and other charitable institutions, including institutions which provide higher education. The income shall also be used in part for assisting deserving young men and women "without regard to race, color, or creed" to obtain an education, the testament stated.

In addition, Mr. Hollander directed, the money is to be used in part "to provide for the education of immigrants who come to our shores and for all movements for the improvement of American citizenship."

His gifts to the "Permanent Charity Fund" are to be known as the "Theodore Clarence Hollander Fund," and in making distribution of the income it is to be stated by the trustee that distribution is made from the Hollander fund.

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Chelsea Marks Its Career Of Two Centuries

Civic banquet formally opens a week of festivities which include a spectacular parade.

Scores of "sons" and "daughters" of Chelsea, many of them coming considerable distances for the celebration, turned out last night for the City's civic banquet, formally opening this week's Bicentennial, planned and conducted by the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce. They spent today renewing friendships and sightseeing while committee efforts were concentrated on perfecting last minute arrangements for the spectacular civic-commercial-military parade tonight.

Chelsea is alive with color and holiday spirit. Broadway and cross streets fly the national colors and merchants and storekeepers have decorated their places of business. All public buildings have put on "party dress" for the festivities which are conveniently located in the community center around the City Hall, the Armory, the Public Library, and the Y. M. C. A.

Once Winnisimmet

The occasion of the celebration at this time is to mark the 200 years of progress from the day of the humble trading post of 1739, called Winnisimmet, to the commercial and industrial city of today.

Chelsea was settled in 1624 by Samuel Maverick, prominent loyalist, who saw possibilities in trade with the Indians of Winnisimmet, and with some followers set up a homestead there. Ten years later he sold out his extensive land holdings to Gov. Richard Bellingham.

Time saw Winnisimmet change from a trading post to an agricultural community only a mile distant from Boston across the water. The General Court set up a ferry, by subsidy—the first ferry in New England—and before long taverns and inns were opened. Commuting became popular. The character of the community changed from agricultural to residential. The population increased, but later manufacturing and shipping monopolized the waterfront and the residential section was pushed back with today's resultant congestion.

This economic change, and the disastrous fire of Sunday, April 12, 1908, fanned by gale winds, which swept the City for 10 hours and left 17,000 persons homeless, probably accounts for so many of the Bicentennial visitors "coming from Chelsea." After the fire many families never returned to the City.

An Industrial City

One's impression of the City today is distinctly industrial and cosmopolitan. Census figures list Irish, Jews, Italians, Poles, and Armenians as constituting more than 50 per cent of the population.

Architecturally, the skyline and the principal avenues indicate intense busyness. More than 200 factories put out products valued at $50,000,000 annually. The leading industries include lithographing, shipbuilding, the manufacture of shoes, radio sets, car wheels, rubber products, paper stock, wallpaper, boxes, marine clocks, stains and lampblack, and ironwork. A very considerable business is done in waste paper, rags and scrap iron salvage.

Many of today's visitors, particularly the women, attended a homecoming-tea this afternoon in the Bellingham-Cary House, built in 1659 and one time the home of Gov. Richard Bellingham. This reunion was arranged by Mrs. Bertram Jones and her associate chairmen, Mrs. Martin T. Ford and Mrs. Miriam Walper and a group of hostesses.

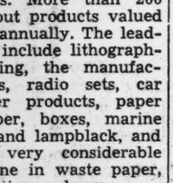
In addition to tonight's parade, other features of the Bicentennial include numerous exhibitions of Chelsea's interests, the amusement center and Mardi Gras on Armory Street, and the carnival on Broadway.

At the dinner last night in the Williams school, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall praised the City as a "living example of the spirit of tolerance which is so sorely needed to banish the forces of oppression and aggression threatening the world."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally showery and slightly warmer weather tonight; Friday cloudy and threatening, probably showers by Friday night; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; moderate southwesterly winds.



Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Showers, warmer in north portion tonight; Friday cloudy followed by showers at night.

Connecticut: Showers, warmer tonight; Friday partly cloudy followed by showers at night.

Maine: Showers, warmer on south coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight; Friday cloudy followed by rain in afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds over south portion and fresh east shifting to northwest winds over north portion; weather overcast with showers over south and rain over north portion tonight; partly cloudy on Friday.

Official Temperatures

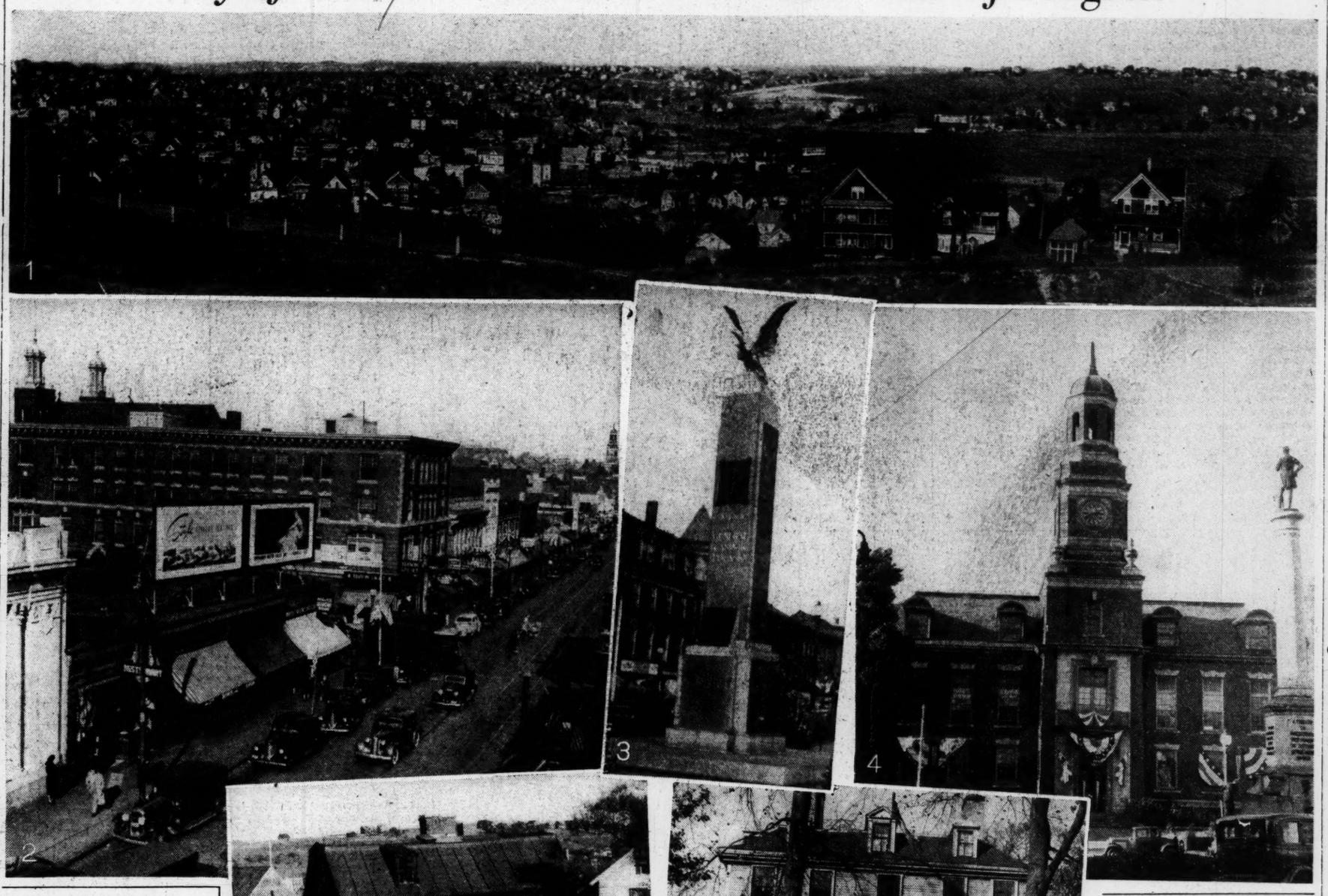
	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	50	Minneapolis	44	44
Chicago	64	59	New Orleans	75	73
Denver	40	40	New York	57	49
Helena	30	22	Norfolk	69	69
Kansas City	74	61	Philadelphia	57	54
Los Angeles	55	55	St. Louis	68	67
Miami	74	72	San Francisco	51	50
			Washington	57	55

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 26.
B—Minimum, Oct. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:02 ap. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 10:17 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:18 p. m.

City of Chelsea Looks Back Over 200 Years of Progress



By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in Chelsea Which Started Out as Winnisimmet

1. **Panorama of the City from Powder Horn Hill.**
2. **Broadway dressed up for the occasion.**
3. **Pulaski Monument in Chelsea Square, dedicated by the Poles of the City in 1931.**
4. **Chelsea City Hall.**
5. **The Thomas Pratt House, Washington Avenue, built about 1662, and occupied by a descendant of the original owner.**
6. **The Bellingham-Cary House, built by Gov. Richard Bellingham in 1659 and enlarged by Samuel Cary in 1791. General Washington placed the last outpost of the left wing of the Continental Army here during the siege of Boston.**

Canned Milk - Gaining Over Older Rival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Canned milk is making greater inroads into the sales of "fluid" milk in Greater Boston markets every year, New England dairymen were told by R. W. Bartlett, of the University of Illinois Department of Agricultural Economics, at the 18th annual conference of Vermont Dairy Plant Operators meeting here Oct. 26.

Per capita milk sales in most cities, including Boston, are now less than they were in 1930 due in large measure to the substitution of canned milk which has lowered its distribution costs far more than fluid milk competitors, the dairy expert said. His figures showed that the 1938 consumption of canned milk in most markets was 19 per cent greater than in 1930 while fluid milk consumers used less of this product than they did in 1930.

While factors such as improved quality and extensive advertising have helped to improve the position of canned milk, Mr. Bartlett believed that the cheapness of the canned product, obtained through distribution improvements, was its chief advantage over bottled milk.

Back in 1920, he said, a housewife paid 15.5 cents for a quart of market milk as it came from the cow compared with 14.5 cents for a 14½ ounce can of evaporated milk. Today, the housewife pays an average of 13.1 cents a quart for doorstep milk compared with 7.5 cents for canned milk. Thus the spread has been reduced from a one cent advantage for canned milk in 1920 to the present advantage of more than five cents, compared with wagon delivered milk.

Digging into his bag of factual evidence, Mr. Bartlett disclosed that since 1920, the per capita consumption of canned milk in the United States has increased much more rapidly than that of market milk. In 1938, the average consumption of canned milk in the United States was 16.2 pounds annually per person or 88 per cent higher than that of 1920.

New Haven Road's September Income Is Best Since 1931

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported today a net income of $240,941 for the month of September, the best showing for any September since 1931.

The figure compared with a deficit of $19,929,242 sustained in September, 1938, which was largely due to abnormal rehabilitation expense and revenue loss resulting from the hurricane.

Gross revenues for September, 1939, were $7,660,521, an increase of 36.9 per cent over the similar period a year ago, while total operating expenses were $1,118,232, a decrease of 17.5 per cent.

For the first nine months of 1939, the railroad has sustained a deficit of $3,981,788 after fixed charges on the present capital structure as compared with a deficit of $11,327,076 for the corresponding period in 1938.

Settle Taxes By Nov. 1, Or Pay Interest

"If you haven't paid your taxes, pay them before next Wednesday, Nov. 1."

That was the advice of City Tax Collector Merritt Thompson, who pointed out that on Nov. 1 his clerks will begin charging up interest on unpaid tax bills. The rate is 4 per cent, and is figured from Oct. 1.

The public is "paying up" pretty well, Collector Thompson said. During the first 24 days of October $10,577,000 in real estate taxes was collected, as compare with $8,700,000 for the same period in 1938.

However, total collections so far this year are much under last year's because the tax rate was announced so late. To date there has been roughly $25,000,000 collected as compared with $36,000,000 last year. Total warrant for 1939 is $61,000,000.

N. E. Shoe Trade Warned Of Possible U. S. Probe

New England's shoe industry, criticized for its lack of business and social standards, particularly in the women's low-price field, faced a warning today from the president of the National Shoe Council of Retailers, Ward Melville, that it is in danger of a Congressional investigation.

Unfair and unethical practices which now exist in the women's low-price field must be abandoned, otherwise the industry must face the possibility of an investigation by the Temporary National Economic Committee (T. N. E. C. or the Monopoly Committee), Mr. Melville told 350 members of the New England Shoe and Leather Association last night.

Competition, essential to business life, he said, has been carried to an unsound extreme in the women's low-price field and its result, said Mr. Melville, is that "women pay too little for their shoes, dealers go out of business and factories fail."

The speaker selected a typical $1.98 shoe, latest style made of materials which cost 75 cents and produced entirely by hand labor.

"That shoe," he declared, "cannot be delivered generally for that price under our existing systems of production and distribution, so someone has to pay the bill that should be paid by the woman buyer. Up to now the bill has been paid by business failures of both manufacturers and retailers."

The heavy proportion of failures in shoe factories, Mr. Melville continued, is due to the ease with which inconsequential, poorly financed and unskilled operators can get into the shoe business. It is also due, he added, to the absence of a "truly efficient manufacturer - distributor of women's shoes."

'Dine-Dance' Places Face Curb in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—This City will lose at least $60,000 in revenue in 1939 but the Bureau of Police and Fire has decided this is a cheap price to pay for elimination of so-called "dine and dance" places where women and minors are reported to have been allowed to drink intoxicating beverages since repeal of prohibition.

In addition, it is believed that the Bureau will grant, in most cases, only a four-months license, which will expire next May.

This action is said to be based on an understanding that at the next session of the Rhode Island General Assembly drastic changes will be made in the present statutes.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, Quincy, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 8:30 Matinee Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Outward Bound," starring Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed. Presented by William A. Brady and the Play-House Company. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Raymond Massey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Nice Goin,'" new musical comedy with much off-color dialogue, by Lawrence Schwab. Songs and lyrics by Rainger and Robins. Featuring Mary Martin, Bert Wheeler, Pert Kelton and Lee Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard and Cary Grant. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Gambling Ship," with Robert Wilcox. 2:10, 5:25, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Under - Pup," with Gloria Jean, Don Cummings, Nan Grey, and Virginia Weidler. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Radio—Page 15

Uptown—
"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Nigel Bruce and Basil Rathbone. 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Exeter—
"Frontier Marshal," with Randolph Scott, Nancy Kelly and Cesar Romero. 2, 5, 8. Also "In Name Only," with Kay Francis, Carole Lombard, Cary Grant. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Fools Who Made History," "Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The March of Freedom," Pete Smith's "Take a Cue," "A Natural Paradise," "The Book of Books," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"Susannah of the Mounties," with Shirley Temple. Also "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Wendy Barrie.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland, Ralph Morgan, Ray Bolger and Bert Lahr. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. Daily except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dust Be My Destiny," with John Garfield. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Fenway: 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." Fenway: 3, 5:55, 8:45. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Militza Korjus. Also "Made for Each Other," with James Stewart and Carole Lombard. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

KKO-Boston—
Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne in "When Tomorrow Comes." 11 a. m., 2:50, 6:40, 10:05. Stage: Collins & Peterson, Ada Brown, Theodora & Denesha. 1:15, 5:05, 8:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Wizard of Oz." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Code of the Cavalry," with Randolph Scott. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "All Quiet on the Western Front," 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Donald's Lucky Day," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

University—
Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer in "When Tomorrow Comes." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn." 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Everything's on Ice," with Irene Dare, Roscoe Karns and Edgar Kennedy. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also Walter Connolly in "Those High Grey Walls." Both theaters 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Repertory—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis, and John Garfield. Also "Naughty But Nice," with Dick Powell. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Music

Harvard University, Fogg Museum of Art—
Free public concert by the Stradivarius Quartet. Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Concert by John Thomas Warner, tenor. Florence Heggie Taylor, accompanist. 8:30.

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—
Eva LeGallienne in her own acting version of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler." Sponsored by the Department of Speech, Wellesley College. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert of music for two pianos by Celius Dougherty and Vincent Ruzicka. 8:30.

Other Events

Cantabrigia Hall, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge—
"Don Quixote," film made by Pabst in France. Also "A Musical Message From Hollywood." 8 and 10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Colonial Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturdays, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

5 Discharged From County Blame Dowd

Sheriff John F. Dowd last May dismissed an employee of the Suffolk County Courthouse who had been on the job 22 years, giving him only 24 hours notice, it was charged in the Massachusetts State Supreme Court today by Ruben L. Lurie, attorney for the Boston Bar Association which is seeking Dowd's removal.

Because of this dismissal and that of four others, all of whom had been employed by the County for 10 years or more, Attorney Lurie declared he considered it prudent, out of consideration for the welfare of the county employees, not to reveal the names of those who may have participated in some degree in the Bar Association's removal action.

Lurie's charge was made as the Supreme Court heard arguments on the motion of Sheriff Dowd asking for further specifications of the charges of extortion and graft brought against him by the Bar Association. Lurie advised the court that in his opinion, Sheriff Dowd was merely seeking to find out who the Bar Association's witnesses will be in the ouster proceedings set for Nov. 13.

As an example of the necessity for protecting County employees from any untoward episode, Attorney Lurie cited the dismissal, virtually without notice, of John J. Hickey from the Court House after 22 years service. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Lurie said, has been caused such mental anguish by the 24-hour notice that he has been incapacitated in the Boston State Hospital since May.

Mr. Lurie said that he consulted County records after being advised at a previous hearing in the Court, by Dowd's counsel, that there had been no dismissals in the County since Jan. 3. The record showed the dismissal of Hickey and four others last May; and these did not include, he asserted, retirements which would be shown to the Court to have been "forced."

Railway Bargain Offered in Maine; What's Your Bid?

BRIDGTON, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—If you want to buy a railroad—one of the few narrow gauge lines left in the country—and can pay more than $20,000, see the Town Selectmen here.

Voters authorized the Selectmen last night to sell the 16 miles of two-foot-gauge track, rolling stock, stations and other property of the Bridgton & Harrison Railroad Co. for as much over $20,000 as they could get.

The Town acquired most of the Company's stock several years ago to prevent junking of the 46-year-old road from Bridgton to a junction with the Maine Central's standard-gauge system.

Since trucks ended the road's days of prosperity, a gasoline-powered car has provided all the service required, but occasionally snorting steam locomotives have hauled strings of diminutive coaches over the right-of-way for the edification of journeying railroad enthusiasts.

Voluntary Aid Asked in State Safety Drive

Saltonstall warns that police stand ready to 'substitute law for education.'

Asking the voluntary co-operation of motorists to check the seasonal up-trend of road accidents during November and December, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a meeting of the Governor's Safety Council today suggested that for "a small group who may not desire to assist in keeping within a 45-mile speed at night or in wet weather, or a 25-mile top in congested areas, the police arm of the State stood ready to substitute law for education."

The Governor called attention to shortening days in urging caution both by motorists and pedestrians and said that the record of fatal accidents—reduced by public education over a period of years—might rise if vigilance in calling attention to road hazards was lessened.

Leaders at Conference

In conference with the Governor were Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Eugene M. McSweeney, Commissioner of Public Safety; four police officers representing the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association—Joseph F. Timilty, Commissioner of Police, Boston; Archibald F. Bullock of Arlington, Thomas F. Foley of Worcester and Thomas J. Godley of Fitchburg, and John H. Sherburne and Lewis E. MacBrayne of the Massachusetts Safety Council.

Registrar Goodwin corroborated the Governor's statement on the high November-December record in accidents and said that yesterday "before the worst two months in the year," eight fatalities were reported for the day. So far this month, the record of fatalities stands at 60, as against 54 for the entire month last year. Speeding was named as the chief cause of the accidents by the Registrar who said that the present headlights were inefficient for speed above 45 miles an hour at night.

Governor Saltonstall said:

Two Possible Methods

"There are two ways to bring this about. One is to gain the complete co-operation of the public for a program of controlled speed in driving, and better judgment on the part of pedestrians in entering the highway, especially at night. The other is a vigorous enforcement of the law against all violators of traffic regulations.

"The first method is by far the more preferable, since it implies a willing public obedience to regulations established for its own safety. If there still remains a small group of people who may not desire to assist us, then we have in this official group present today both the means of enforcement, and of instruction for careless pedestrians.

"The Registrar of Motor Vehicles has consistently urged that any speed above 45 miles an hour is unsafe at night or in stormy weather. I am offering for your consideration today a plan to ask the voluntary compliance of all motorists with this rule, during the next two months. This speed, it must be clearly pointed out to the public, is to replace the speed of 50 and 60 miles an hour at which a considerable number of cars are still driven at night. It will not be the permissible speed in congested areas where a 25-mile rate has been established by local police authorities, nor the speed where traffic conditions may call for 30 or 35 miles an hour.

"It will especially be enforced during week ends and the holiday season, when serious collisions often occur."

The Governor said this drive will have the co-operation of 200 cities and towns through their local police chiefs and the support of civic organizations will be enrolled through the Massachusetts Safety Council.

Speed and Education

Commissioner McSweeney said in his opinion two elements were involved: speed and the education of the public. He urged the police chiefs to contact local editors and keep the newspapers posted on the progress of the safety drive.

The Governor named Commissioner Timilty, Mr. Bullock, Mr. MacBrayne, Commissioner McSweeney and Registrar Goodwin a committee to work out further details of the safety campaign.

Harvard Daily Out in Favor Of Majorette

Nation-wide search for a drum majorette to add flash and color to the Harvard band was announced this morning by the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily. "New England college students never get any closer to drum majorettes than pictures in magazines," the Crimson said editorially. "Here is a chance once and for all for Harvard to establish her 'intellectual' supremacy."

Immediately after its initial announcement in the Crimson, the Harvard Student Employment office was deluged with telephone calls, all from interested candidates or their mothers.

Stravinsky in Second Harvard Talk Puts Wagner Down, Bellini Up

Composers Reassessed In Cambridge Lecture

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Bellini belongs up; Wagner, down. So Igor Stravinsky, the Russian composer, long a resident in France, told a Cambridge audience at his second appearance in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, last evening. If the free definition of poetry which he gave a week ago would have pleased Charles Eliot Norton, in whose honor the chair Mr. Stravinsky holds for 1939-40 is named, the topsy-turvy expression of opinion with which he concluded his discourse on this occasion would have gratified him more. For what looked plain to Professor Norton did not in every case strike conventional folk that way; and surely Mr. Stravinsky's notions concerning Wagner's inferior rating among composers must raise dispute.

People were known to walk out on Mr. Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," when it was first brought to the New World as a piece for orchestral performance; and some might have marched from the hall last night, had he mentioned his views on the man of Bayreuth early instead of late. But he timed matters too shrewdly for anything of the sort. He made his depreciatory comment on Wagner at the close, and was accordingly able to quit the scene himself before any of his listeners could move.

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Bellini up, Wagner down. That is very well for Bellini. The musical dressmakers of Paris must have some new tendency of fashion every so often; and why not give the world a run on Bellini's waspwaisted music for a change? But Wagner; in crying him down, Mr. Stravinsky overturns two generations of teaching of music appreciation in America. He flouts 50 years of club lecturers, many of them college professors. He fairly tumbles down the educational setup of Cambridge itself; he blows a hole, I daresay, in Harvard's own music department. In any event he brings Americans right into the latest artistic broil of Europe and causes disturbance to their musical isolation.

We have made a capital mistake, it appears, in our estimate of Wagner, who, in strict view, represents a decadence in the art of tone; who goes astray in overcultivating music on the vocal side, and who makes of poetry, in the big meaning of the word, a jumble.

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It would require more than a mere finale to a short conference for Mr. Stravinsky to make good his position in the Wagner matter; but enough that we know how he stands. He is a Russian composer, let nobody be persuaded otherwise, coming down the line of Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Only in an academic view is he what they call a European or an international one. He is of the same inclination as the Russian singer, Chaliapin, who never learned a note of Wagner. Nothing in Chaliapin responded to the music dramas; and perhaps the same with Mr. Stravinsky, notwithstanding his "Oedipus the King," and other vocal experiments after his Ballet Russe period of acclaim.

The lecture had its calm and philosophic moments, the discussion of rhythm, of which Mr. Stravinsky is a master in practice as well as in theory, being especially instructive. Tonality and atonality, too, which are realms wherein he holds high rule, were illuminatingly handled. Likewise his idea of "polarity," as replacing old-time key; and his observations on consonance and dissonance. In the character of historian, Mr. Stravinsky regards time much as the Russian language does tense. Whatever the date of a piece of music, if it was new once, it is new still. If it wore the look of novelty some centuries ago, it must carry the same aspect today.

Emanuel Feuermann

Promised as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra next week.

'Dubinushka' for Novelty

By Alfred H. Meyer

Though the program of this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra contains no entirely new works, Roy Harris' Third Symphony was new last year, Sibelius' "Tapiola" has had but few performances, and the two pieces by Rimsky-Korsakoff were played so long ago as to make them virtual novelties at present. Indeed "Dubinushka" has appeared only at an out-of-town concert of the orchestra.

The folk song "Dubinushka," on which Rimsky-Korsakoff's piece is based, is intimately tied up with several aspects of Russian life. It is found in its purest form in "Peasant Songs of Great Russia, as they are in the Folk's Harmonization, collected and transcribed from Phonograms," by Eugénie Lineff, published by the Russian Imperial Academy of Science in 1905. Miss Lineff related how she had lectured in the United States and other countries on Russian folk song, how she had always had qualms when faced with the question, "Are these songs, as you are presenting them to us, really authentic, just as the Russian peasants sing them?" how she determined as a result of this experience to get to the root of the matter. At some length she explains how she decided that the only entirely reliable method of obtaining the songs of the folk in their pristine purity was by making phonograph recordings. Her noting of "Dubinushka" is based on such a recording.

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The word Dubinushka means literally a little cudgel. It is used variously to indicate different means of getting work done—from the club with which serfs were becudgelled to induce them to more strenuous work, to the pole which might be used as a lever to give the worker a mechanical advantage at all kinds of labor. In the song as it was sung for Miss Lineff it is taken to mean a long pole, always painted green, to assist in towing a vessel. Consequently she translates it as "The Towing Pole."

She relates that the song was "sung by quay porters, each taking the lead in turn. The singing was too loud for a small room, so that the resulting record in the phonograph was unpleasing, though characteristic. The performance was wonderfully energetic, as if the singers were actually dragging an immense weight." This may well be taken as at least one clue to Rimsky-Korsakoff's orchestration. The song was "taken down in Nizhni Novgorod from an artel of porters from the village of Promzins in the Province of Simbirsk." It is in the Old Greek Phrygian mode. As is characteristic of many of the Great Russian folk songs, the melody is developed by much repetition of fragments from the initial phrase. This again may well have been the motivating reason for the amount of repetition in Rimsky's orchestral piece. The words in Miss Lineff's translation:

Leader: Da, lads, pull ye all together!
Chorus: A mighty pile we have to drag.
Ech! my towing pole, we cry ohoy!
Ech, the green one, she'll go alone,
She's going, she's going, she's going,
She's going, she's going.
Leader: Da, my lads, don't be afraid!
Chorus: Your strength you must not spare,
Ech! my towing pole, we cry ohoy!
Ech, the green one, she'll go alone,
She's going, etc.
Leader: Da, my lads, raise ye a shout,
Chorus: The master will stand a drink,
Ech! my towing pole, we cry ohoy!
See the green one will go alone,
She's going, etc.
Leader: Now, my lads, do all your best,
Chorus: Haul, well at the towing pole!
Ech! my towing pole, we cry ohoy!
Ech, the green one, she'll go alone,
She's going, etc,

In his autobiography Rimsky-Korsakoff states that "my Doobinooshka [was] composed under the influence or rather on the occasion of the revolutionary disturbances" of 1905, that it proved "short and insignificant, even though sufficiently noisy," and his translator adds that this folk song "has always been the revolutionary song of Russia." Sometime after this first performance he "composed a development and continuation with coda of my too brief Dubinushka.

The year 1905 was the year of the Russo-Japenese war (unpopular among the Russian people) and also of those organized demands for personal liberty, etc., which are sometimes referred to as the "First Russian Revolution."

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Meantime, "Dubinushka" had become popular particularly as a workers' song. And the "workers" appear to have been at the heart of this revolution. Presently one M. Slonoff writes a revolutionary song for the chorus of which he uses the melody of "Dubinushka." This song has been referred to as a Russian "Marseillaise." Performances of it are said to have

Yurek Shabelevsky

"led to riotous demonstrations during the upheaval of 1905-06." For this reason use of the song was forbidden during the rest of the Czarist régime. But it was at this time that Rimsky-Korsakoff wrote his orchestral version of the piece. Note now the text of the new song, the similarities of differences of the text of its chorus as compared to that of the original folk song:

Many songs have I heard in my native land,
And of joy and of sorrow they told, oh!
But of all, only one has been carved on my heart
'Tis the song of the craftsman so bold, oh!

Chorus (to the tune of the old Dubinushka):
Hi! my stave, will ye strike now!
Hi! my oaken cudgel, strike ye well!
Now strike ye well! Come, thrust now!
Come, push now. Come, strike now.

In the lands over sea they have plotted long
To displace all our craft by machine, oh!
But the Russian moujik, in the time of his need,
Sings the songs of the sapling so green.
—Chorus.

But the time is at hand, and the people arise;
And erect are heads that were bowed, oh!
And the yoke of the ages they cast to the ground,
And their cudgels in hand, shout aloud, oh!—Chorus.

So go on, ever on, great and mighty folk,
And the pangs of thy heart, put aside, oh!
Lift thy voice, full of joy, in a thrice holy song;
Sing the dear homely cudgel, thy guide, oh!—Chorus.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Dubinushka," Opus 62, is cast in a brilliant major rather than in the minor of Slonoff's song, or in the minor-modal character of the original folksong. It is as if Rimsky wanted to increase rather than merely preserve its militant character. He develops first by brilliant, sonorous repetition of the principal phrase, then by less aggressive and noisy presentation of related matter, finally by a march to a terrific climax on the folksong as a whole. At this climax the use of a chorus singing the song is optional. The text of this chorus, however, are the words of the original folksong, not of M. Slonoff's revolutionary variant.

Music Notes

Emanuel Feuermann, cellist, will make his first appearance as soloist with the Boston Symphony at the next regular pair of concerts in Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Nov. 3 and 4. Mr. Feuermann will be heard in the D major Concerto of Haydn for this instrument. Howard Hanson has been invited to conduct, as guest, the first concert performance of the Third Symphony. Richard Burgin will conduct the other numbers at this pair of concerts. He will open the program with "Pinocchio, A Merry Overture," by Ernst Toch. The concluding number will be Richard Strauss' "Don Juan."

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Monday-Tuesday Symphony

Monday evening at 8:15, and Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, will open the series of six Monday and six Tuesday concerts in Symphony Hall. The program will open with two Nocturnes by Harl McDonald, entitled "San Juan Capistrano," which are dedicated to Dr. Koussevitzky, and are to have their first performance. Debussy's "The Sea," three symphonic sketches, will also be played, and in the second half, the Third Symphony of Beethoven, the "Eroica." Harl McDonald, manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has based his Nocturnes on sights and sounds of the little mission community of Capistrano, which lies near the Mexican border in California. The first is entitled "The Mission," and the second "The Fiesta."

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Heifetz Nov. 12

Jascha Heifetz will be heard in recital at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12.

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Morning Musicales

Again sold out for the series, the Boston Morning Musicales' twelfth season opens with the Brazilian artist, Bidu Sayao, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler. The program:

Revenez, revenez, amors ..... Lully
Chant de la Naiade ..... Gluck
La Molinara ..... Paisiello
Le Papillon ..... Campra
Comment, disaient-ils ..... Liszt
Mazurka ..... Chopin
Pourquoi rester seuelite ..... Saint-Saëns
The Russian Nightingale ..... Alabieff
Araia: A fors è lui, from "La Traviata" ..... Verdi
Ronda ..... Longas
Lavandera ..... Longas
La mi sola Laureola ..... Obradors
Coplas de curro dulce ..... Obradors
A Spring Morning ..... Carey
Twenty, Eighteen ..... Taylor
The Poet Sings ..... Watts
The Little Shepherd's Song ..... Watts

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Lotte Lehmann

Sunday afternoon at 3:30, Lotte Lehmann will sing an all-Lieder program in Symphony Hall, assisted by Paul Ulanowsky at the piano. Her Schubert group includes "Der Lindenbaum"; "Liebesbotschaft"; "An die Musik"; "Ungeduld." From Schumann, "Die Lotosblume"; "Volksliedchen"; "Die Kartenlegerin"; "Auftrage." Included in the Brahms group are "Wie bist du, meine Königin?"; "Botschaft"; "Unbewegte laue Luft"; "Willst du dass ich geh'?" The last group, by Wolf, is: "Verborgenheit"; "Frühling uber's Jahr"; "Der Knabe und das Immlein"; "Er ist's."

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Kassman-Kassman

Nicholai and Elly Kassman will appear in recital in Jordan Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 6. Miss Kassman will be heard as co-artist in several concertos for the two instruments, besides playing several groups of solos. When her father appears in solo groups on the programs, he will be accompanied by Samuel Goldberg. Mr. Kassman is a member of the first violin section of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He was for two years concertmaster of the Warsaw Symphony, then served in a similar capacity in Finland, where his daughter was born. Miss Elly acquitted herself with distinction as soloist with the Boston Symphony in Cambridge last February.

Programs Announced For Pianists Series

The five programs for the piano celebrity series of concerts are announced by Aaron Richmond. The first, by Jan Smeterlin, on Oct. 31, will be as follows:

Sonata in E major, Opus 109 ..... Beethoven
Paganini Variations, Opus 35 ..... Brahms
Two Mazurkas ..... Chopin
Grande Valse, Opus 42 ..... Chopin
Three Etudes ..... Chopin
Ballade, Opus 52 ..... Chopin
Three Etudes, Opus 33 ..... Szymanowski
El Puerto ..... Albeniz
L'isle Joyeuse ..... Debussy

Sergei Rachmaninoff, on Nov. 19, will play:

French Suite E major ..... Bach
Sonata, Opus 58, B minor ..... Chopin
The Trout ..... Schubert-Liszt
Impromptu, A flat minor ..... Schubert
Prelude, G major ..... Rachmaninoff
Fairy Tale, E minor ..... Medtner
Novellette ..... F. Poulenc
Toccata ..... F. Poulenc
Tarantella "Venezia e Napoli" ..... Liszt

The program for Mischa Levitzky, on Dec. 6, will be:

Sonata, D major ..... Mozart
Prelude and Fugue, D minor ..... Bach
Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue ..... Bach
Symphonic Etudes, Opus 13 ..... Schumann
Impromptu, F sharp major ..... Chopin
Valse brilliante, A flat major, Op. 34, No. 1 ..... Chopin
Fantasy-Impromptu ..... Chopin
Scherzo, C sharp minor ..... Chopin

Luboshutz and Nemenoff, on Jan. 10, will give this program:

Two Chorales ..... Bach
Sonata in D major ..... Mozart
Variation on a theme of Beethoven ..... Saint Saens
Waltzes ..... Schubert-Prokofieff
Waltz Tragique ..... Felix Fox
Caprice Espagnole (arr. by Pierre Luboshutz) ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff

The program for Vladimir Horowitz, on Feb. 12, will be:

Two Sonatas ..... Scarlatti
Humoresque, Opus 20 ..... Schumann
Sonata, B flat minor, Opus 35 ..... Chopin
Polonaise, C sharp minor ..... Chopin
Mazurka, C sharp minor, Opus 50 ..... Chopin
Etude, C sharp minor, Opus 10 ..... Chopin
Etude, G flat major, Opus 10 ..... Chopin
Two Etudes ..... Debussy
Funerailles ..... Liszt
Valse oubliee ..... Liszt
Mazeppa etude ..... Liszt

'The Mill on the Floss'

George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss" is one of the many masterpieces of fiction with which this observer of the screen is familiar only by reputation. Those who wish to know how closely the present film version at the Fine Arts Theater follows the original story will consequently have to seek elsewhere. Considered, however, solely as movie entertainment, which is what it sets out to be, the film is distinguished by an excellent cast of English players, and there is about it a pleasant suggestion of early nineteenth century England.

It is in the acting indeed rather than the narrative or the dialogue—though the latter is credited to John Drinkwater—that the chief merit of the film seems to lie. Geraldine Fitzgerald, who now has become a familiar Hollywood figure, has the role of Maggie Tulliver in the British variation of a Montague-Capulet romance that is a part of the story. She makes an appealing figure of the daughter of the stubborn miller, who came to financial grief, partly through his own pugnacity, and wished his son and daughter to have no dealings with the family of the lawyer who brought about his ruin.

Frank Lawton too is likable as the lawyer's son, who was the faithful admirer of the girl. Sam Livesey makes a stalwart figure of the miller, and Felix Aylmer something of a schemer of the lawyer. James Mason suggests the stubbornness of the miller's son, and there is an excellent though brief characterization of Bob Jakin, the trader, by William Devlin. Victoria Hopper is Maggie Tulliver's cousin Lucy, and Griffith Jones the swain who turned from her to Maggie and tried to persuade the latter to run away with him.

In the flood, which marks the climax of the film, there is a suggestion of conventional movie methods with buildings toppling in the path of the waters, and her faithful admirer rushing to Maggie's side to be swept away with her in a tragic conclusion.

It is an uneven film, but it is an interesting one, awkward at moments and again finding flashes of power. It could have been better. As it stands it has the merit of suggesting backgrounds and people out of the ordinary movie run.

E. F. M.

Shabelevsky to Tour With New Company

Yurek Shabelevsky, with Jane Deering and Sonia Woicikowska as assisting artists, will make his first tour as head of his own company this season. The tour, beginning in New England in November, includes Southern and Western states.

Décor and costumes have been designed by Michel Baronoff for a program of new ballet dances, of which Shabelevsky is choregrapher.

Sonia Woicikowska, daughter of the famed character dancer, Leon Woicikowsky, was formerly soloist of the Australian Company of Col. W. de Basil's Ballet Russe, and of the Polish National Ballet, seen briefly at the World's Fair in New York during the past season.

Jane Deering, who made her professional debut three years ago as soloist with the Philadelphia Ballet Company and danced the season 1937-38 as featured artist with the Ballet Caravan, replaces Anna Ricarda, who was obliged to cancel her engagement.

Eugene Fuerst is musical director and conductor for the ensemble.

Six Twilight Concerts Planned in Cleveland

A series of six twilight concerts will be played by the Cleveland Orchestra under the direction of Rudolph Ringwall, associate conductor, on Sunday afternoons, presenting an hour of popular music, from 5 until 6 o'clock. The concerts, patterned after the series which have been sell-outs during the past two seasons, will be given on Nov. 12 and 26, Dec. 10 and 31, Jan. 7 and 21. Prices run from 25 to 75 cents.

Films in Cambridge

A series of six films from four countries will be shown at Cantabrigia Hall, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, under the auspices of the Holyoke Bookshop and the John Reed Society of Harvard, beginning tonight with "Don Quixote," made by Pabst in France. Also on this program is a short, "A Musical Message from Hollywood."

Japanese Prints

A new display of Japanese colored wood-block prints has been hung on the walls of the shop of The Tōkaidō, 23 River Street. The pictures are those of Utamaro, one of the more brilliant of the school of color print makers.

Although the artisans of the Ukiyoe School were not highly regarded in their day, their special qualities seem to stand the test of time. For all their association with the contemporary gay and fashionable world they command attention for inherent artistic qualities. The prints were made for popular distribution. The subjects were unconventional in substance. For us today the pictures are decorative. They are social documents of an epoch which is past.

The print became the art of the common people in Japan. It was inexpensive for numerous copies could be pressed from the same blocks. The subjects were familiar and accessible to the man on the street. It was the first time in the art history of the land that pictures were designed for the tastes and demands of the lower classes. While all prints made were not necessarily worthy of notice beyond a trifling reference, there happened to be some excellent craftsmen performing among whom Utamaro was a distinguished member.

Utamaro excelled in design. Women were his chosen subjects and he portrayed them with elegantly traced contours and gentle grace of bearing. His line was flowing yet firm. Ornamental motives enrich the print but never interfere with the dominating contours. The colors are pale and flat, applied carefully with separate blocks. Although no attempt was made to vary and modulate the tints, there is a sense of shading and variation which results from the spotting of design. Color is relative and the shrewd artist can contrive textures and tonalities which seem beyond the scope of the materials. In Utamaro's day fewer blocks were used, and color was not treated in the complex manner employed today. But Utamaro and his colleagues possessed sensibility which is not a common gift; with limited means they could surpass the most complicated methods.

At the Tōkaidō Shop one may see a complete series of blocks which were made in preparation of a modern colored wood-block print. Whoever wishes to learn about technical problems in picture making will find this material very informing. D. A.

New American Ballet Project

The Ballet Theater, a new organization formed in New York this fall for the development of ballet in America, includes several world-famous and many well-known names in its roster.

Three maestros of Russian origin and long residence in the United States head the department to be known as Traditional. They are Michel Fokine, who will restage "Les Sylphides" and Schumann's "Carnaval"; Adolph Bolm, who will produce a new ballet to Prokofieff's orchestral fairy tale, "Peter and the Wolf," a first New York performance of "Ballet Mécanique," to a score by Mossolov, and a third ballet to be announced later, and Mikhail Mordkin, who will revive his repertory of recent seasons—"Voices of Spring," "The Gold Fish," "Giselle," and "La Fille Mal Gardée."

For the Modern section, Anton Dolin, English classic dancer, a former associate of Diaghileff and partner in the Dolin-Markova Ballet, has been engaged to dance principal classic roles and to stage a ballet to music by Raymond Scott. He was to have done Scott's "Power House" for Cochrane in London, but war cancelled these plans.

Antony Tudor, English dancer and choregrapher, who will stage "Dark Elegy," to music by Gustav Mahler, and "Jardin aux Lilas," to music of Chausson, has already arrived in this country, as have Andrée Howard of the Marie Rambert Ballet, who will present her "Lady into Fox," from David Garnett's novel, with music by Honegger, a recent London success, and Schubert's "Death and the Maiden"; and Hugh Laing, another English dancer.

Agnes de Mille, American dancer and choregrapher who has been dividing her time between England and the United States, and Eugene Loring, brilliant young dancer and composer of the smash-hit "Billy the Kid" for the Ballet Caravan, will both do new ballets, titles to be announced.

The performing groups of these two sections will consist of fifty members. The principal dancers so far engaged are Patricia Bowman, Edward Caton, Lucia Chase, Karen Conrad, Leon Danielian, Vladimir Dokoudovsky, William Dollar, Viola Essen, Andrée Howard, Kari Karnakoski, Alexis Kosloff, Hugh Laing, Eugene Loring, Anabelle Lyon, Peter Michael, Jack Potteiger, Dimitri Romanoff, Nina Stroganova, Rigmor Stroem, Antony Tudor, and Leon Varkas.

In addition to the Traditional and Modern departments, there will be a Spanish division of 10 dancers, headed by José Fernandez, with Albeniz's "Cordoba," Granados's "Goyescas," and "Ibéria," to music by Joaquin Nin, on his schedule; and a Negro group of 20 dancers, to present, to music by Darius Milhaud, "La Création du Monde."

Within these four divisions the Ballet Theater aims to cover the most important periods in the history of ballet dancing. Rehearsals are now under way and the opening date has been set for Jan. 4, 1940. M. L.

Ballet Russe Cancels

The Ballet Russe has cancelled its fall engagement in Boston, which was to have opened next month. There is a possibility that the company may visit Boston in the spring. The change in schedule is attributed to war conditions which delayed the New York opening.

Stage and Screen News

New York

"Aries Is Rising," a new play by Earl Blackwell and Caroline North, has gone into rehearsal under the direction of Robert Ross. Harry R. Irving and Michael Dolan are the producers. Alison Skipworth, Mary Mason, John Craven, and Gloria Blondell are in the cast. "Aries Is Rising" will open at the John Golden Theater, Nov. 16.

♪ ♪ ♪

Billy Rose has no doubt that 5,000,000 persons will have seen his "Aquacade" when the New York World's Fair closes on Oct. 31. Balmy weather and a large Fair attendance last Sunday gave the "Aquacade" one of its biggest days yet, with an attendance count of 45,506 for four sell-out shows By midweek, the total number of customers to visit Mr. Rose's aquatic enterprise had exceeded 4,800,000. Eleanor LaManna, who has been understudying Eleanor Holm for the past six months, will become the "Aquacade's" star next summer. Miss Holm, it is announced, will retire from professional life following her marriage, in November, to Mr. Rose.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Port of Shadows," the new French film with Michele Morgan, Michel Simon, and Jean Gabin, opens Friday at the Central Theater.

♪ ♪ ♪

George White's "Scandals" will move from the Alvin to the Hollywood on Nov. 6, making room for "Very Warm for May," which enters the Alvin on Nov. 13.

♪ ♪ ♪

With "Ladies and Gentlemen" profitably ensconced at the Martin Beck, Gilbert Miller sailed Tuesday for Naples. After visiting Rome, Zurich, Paris, and London, Mr. Miller will fly back to New York, arriving on Dec. 3.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn, will give a special matinee benefit for the Stage Relief Fund on Nov. 7.

♪ ♪ ♪

Having completed the stellar role in "Raffles," David Niven has flown East and, after visiting friends in Virginia, will spend a brief time in New York . . . Lloyd Nolan has been assigned to a major role in "Johnnie Apollo," the Twentieth-Fox film with Tyrone Power, Edward Arnold, and Dorothy Lamour . . . Helen Gilbert and Robert Young will have the leading roles in M-G-M's "Florian" . . . Otto Kruger has been added to the cast of "The Life of Dr. Ehrlich."

Weather Device Copied For 'Rulers of the Sea'

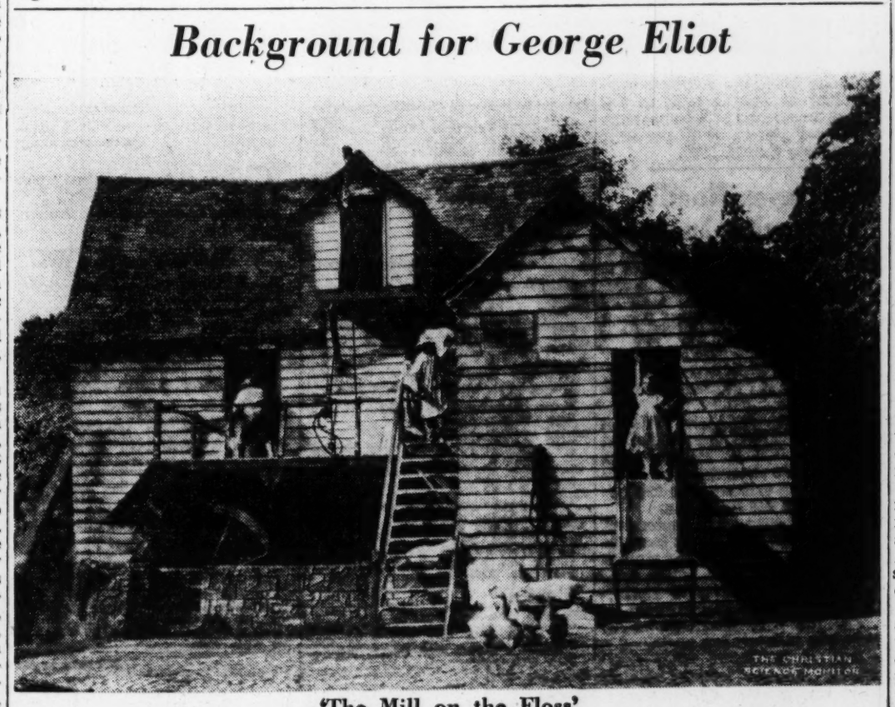
A forerunner of the wind sock at modern airports has made its appearance in a Hollywood studio. The original device is more than 100 years old. The Hollywood model was copied from sketches of one of the offices in the Admiralty at London, England, for a set which was used in "Rulers of the Sea," Frank Lloyd's production featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Margaret Lockwood, and Will Fyffe.

Operated by a wind vane on the roof of the Admiralty, the indicator gave a constant reading of wind direction on a huge compass face, mounted in an oaken panel in the wall of a main conference room. With the dial serving as the principal decorative feature, studio artisans reproduced the office in detail for a scene in which Fairbanks seeks Admiralty support of the first all-steam crossing of the Atlantic, in 1838.

Rushing "Gulliver"

The Fleischer studios are reported working night and day on "Gulliver's Travels," feature-length Technicolor cartoon film for Paramount release.

Background for George Eliot



'The Mill on the Floss'

Setting for the English film from George Eliot's novel, now at the Fine Arts

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

LESLIE HOWARD in INTERMEZZO A Love Story
INTRODUCING INGRID BERGMAN
CO-FEATURE "THE UNDER-PUP"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

Plymouth 2 Wks. Only Tonight 8:30 Mat. Today
LAURETTE TAYLOR ★ FLORENCE REED
"OUTWARD BOUND"
HARRY ELLERBE LOUIS HECTOR MORGAN FARLEY
2nd American Theatre Soc. Subs. Play
Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Evgs. | Sat. 8:30 | Mat.
Seats Now—Down-Town Box Office Wilbur Theatre
Good Seats at All Prices
RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
Evgs. $3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.75, tax inc

KEN. 0610 FENWAY THEATRE NOW!
ALICE FAYE—DON AMECHE in "Hollywood Cavalcade" Technicolor
also "Honey Bew and the Hidden Staircase"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Irene Dunne — Charles Boyer
"WHEN TOMORROW COMES"
Akim Tamiroff—"Magnificent Fraud"

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40. CIrcle 6-6363

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S Comedy
SKYLARK
with DONALD COOK — GLEN ANDERS
Morosco Thea., W. 45 St. CLo-6230. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40

"As gay, giddy and delectable a comedy as our stage has seen in years."
—John Mason Brown, Post
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
A New Comedy
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Byrd's Antarctic Ice Buggy On Overland Trek to Boston

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—The 75,000-pound snow cruiser built for Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expedition headed for Boston today on the first leg of a projected journey to the South Pole.

The huge ice buggy started the eastern trek at 2:45 a. m. (C. S. T.) from Grant Park where it had been on public display for a day. Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, technical Director of Armour Institute's Research Foundation and designer of the cruiser, was at the controls.

On the outer drive Dr. Poulter rolled the juggernaut along at 20 miles an hour but for most of the way to the City limits the machine travelled at half that speed because of turns and underpasses.

Night workmen and motorists along the route stopped to gape at the strange vehicle as it moved along the dimly lit streets. Both front and rear wheels were turned when the craft negotiated curves. The cruiser can travel sideways at a 25 degree angle.

Because of the cruiser's dimensions—55 feet long and 20 feet wide—highway police preceded the vehicle to clear the regular traffic. Dr. Poulter expected to reach Boston in eight days.

After tests on the sand dunes near Gary, Ind., the cruiser will make an overnight stop at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Other overnight stops be made at Mansfield and Akron, Ohio, Fredonia, Auburn, and Albany, N. Y., Framingham, Mass., and Boston.

"Our trip east will serve as a test run and we think we'll get the rest of the kinks out of her on the journey," Dr. Poulter said.

Motors powered by two huge diesel engines turn the cruiser's four wheels. Its rubber tires measure 10 feet in diameter. The vehicle has a cruising range of 5,000 miles, accommodations for a five-man crew and provisions for a year of exploration.

Snows of South Pole Its Specialty

Wide World

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's 75,000-Pound Antarctic Snow Cruiser

State-Wide Auto Inspection Is Revived in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25—After a year's moratorium, Connecticut motorists are once more to report to the State Motor Vehicles Department for inspection of their automobiles.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin who campaigned, among other things, for abolition of the inspection, has reversed himself by announcing it will be put into operation again soon. The Governor's action ended a long controversy that began before his election.

The Legislature, divided for and against inspections, adjourned without changing the law. The Governor held up funds for the inspection. Lanes were dismantled and the inspectors lost their jobs.

Then the Highway Safety Commission recommended that inspection be revived, with changes to make it more convenient for the public. The Governor has followed the advice.

One of the complaints against the inspection system concerned the hours when lanes were open. They closed at 5 and people who were working had to leave their jobs to go to the inspection lane, or get someone else to do it for them. Now the lanes are to be open evenings and holidays "if necessary."

Another source of conflict concerned the selection of inspectors. They will be hired now from a merit system list after examinations.

* * *

Conspiracy Case

An unexpected turn came this week in the Waterbury "million dollar" conspiracy case. Charles E. Williamson, lobbyist, and Carl D. Olsen, resigned bank official, dropped appeals from the sentence of the court and started serving time.

Mr. Williamson, sentenced to one year in jail, gave himself up to officials of New Haven County. Mr. Olson, one of the three "key" figures in the scandal, entered the State Prison at Wethersfield to begin a sentence or seven to 12 years.

Still going forward with the appeal are Frank Hayes, former Mayor and Lieutenant Governor; his Secretary, Thomas P. Kelly; the Comptroller in his Waterbury City Administration, Daniel J. Leary, and several of the others convicted with them. Several of the defendants who were given short jail sentences preceded Olsen and Williamson in giving up the legal fight and starting their sentences.

Coleman Brothers' $140,000 Claim Rejected by Auditor

Auditor Elias Field, in a report filed yesterday with the Superior Court, rejected the claim of the Coleman Brothers, contractors, for $140,000 in connection with delays in beginning construction of the Wellington Bridge, connecting Somerville and Medford, according to Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor.

The contractor asserted that the State was "liable for alleged unreasonable and arbitrary delays" when the Metropolitan District Commission, after the contract was awarded, held it up to make important structural changes to lessen the damage from sea worms in the Mystic River.

Auditor Field found that there was a delay which caused a loss to the contractor because construction was started in the winter months instead of summer, but he held that such delays were not due to "misconduct or neglect on the part of the State." Auditor Field disclosed that the changes proposed by the M. D. C. had to be approved by the Emergency Public Works Board and also the local PWA engineer. The engineer vetoed the changes with the result that the original plans were used.

The contract was a unit price instrument and changes to cost $190,000 additional were suggested by Coleman Brothers. The PWA engineer, however, maintained that there was no substantial danger from sea worms and rejected all the proposed changes.

The auditor's findings were based on a recent decision of the court, which held that the provisions of the standard State contract do not permit recovery delays unless they are of a wilful or fraudulent nature.

Town's Directory Ousts Signboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANCONIA, N. H., Oct. 26—In an effort to rid the highways of its community from as many unsightly advertising signboards as possible, the town of Franconia, N. H., through the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and owners of various businesses using signboards, has installed a directory signboard and has done away with many of the undesirable boards.

The initial board has been erected at an important highway junction in the town. The names on the directory are listed under various headings, so that a visitor may quickly find the name of the hotel, tourist home, garage, restaurant, or cabin.

Beside the names of the various advertisers is listed the rout number of the highway upon which they are located, whether to the right or left of the sign, and the distance.

Advertisers participating have paid portions of the board's cost and agreed to do away with signs that the new board makes unnecessary. It is now hoped that similar signs may be erected at the other approaches to the town.

W. Newton Phones Get Five-Cent Boston Toll

West Newton telephone subscribers will be able to call downtown Boston at the regular 5-cent rate rather than 10 cents, under a new ruling issued by the State Public Utilities Commission. Previously only Center Newton and Newton North telephone users were benefitted by the 5-cent rate to Boston.

This order was issued in connection with the Commission's authorization to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to set up separate exchanges for Watertown and Newton. Previously these sections were served by a single exchange. A new $4,000,000 telephone building now being erected in Washington Street, Newtonville, will house the present Center Newton, Newton North and West Newton exchanges.

Quincy Policemen Study

Quincy policemen will go to school starting tomorrow to begin a course of 24 lectures in the advanced science of dealing with crime and criminals. Every phase of police work classified in eight subjects will be presented to the officers by superiors and G-men.

Phi Beta Kappa Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 26—President Roswell Gray Ham has announced the election of eight seniors of Mount Holyoke College to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic society.

Seven of those elected are "junior" members, elected on the basis of three years' work. They are Miss Margaret Ross of Scarsdale, N. Y.; Miss Dorothy Ziegler of College Point, N. Y.; Miss Helen Rydquest of West Hartford, Conn.; Miss Ella Tambussi of Windsor Locks, Conn.; Miss Jean Hanson of Hyde Park, Mass.; Miss Dean Hosken of South Hadley, Mass., and Miss Marion Branch of Mexico City. Miss Judith Beach of Minneapolis, Minn., who will complete her college work in January, was elected on the basis of three and a half years' work.

Hotelmen's Election

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—James C. Maher of Lafayette Hotel, Portland, Maine, was elected tonight President of the New England Hotelmen's Association. Jerry Tennyson Seller, Weldon Hotel, Greenfield, was named Vice-President and William M. Davis, M. I. T. Graduate House, Cambridge, Secretary-Treasurer.

Rockefeller Gift Of Orange Trees For Public Garden

Boston's Public Garden will acquire a touch of tropical verdure and fragrance next spring when five full-sized orange trees are transplanted there to flourish and bear fruit.

The trees have been presented to the City by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and are now in a greenhouse at the Rockefeller estate near Tarrytown, N. Y., according to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The trees will be set out in large boxes in the Public Garden late in May or early in June, near the rare boxwood and bay trees given to the City by previous donors. They will blossom in March, and the fruit will be ripe in June, Park Commissioner William P. Long said.

Brookline Tells Where Money Goes

Brookline selectmen have issued a statement to taxpayers containing detailed information on the cost of the town government. The report, similar in purpose to one recently issued to Boston taxpayers by Mayor Tobin, shows how taxes are spent on the basis of $100.

The report reveals that out of $100 in taxes, State, county and municipal taxes require $20.89: schools, $15.56; fire and police, $12.58; soldiers relief and support of poor, $8.91; care and lighting of streets, $7.45; debt service, $7.39; health and sanitation, $7.17; water supply, $5.08; general government, $4.72; capital outlays, $3.22; miscellaneous, $3.21; recreation, $2.67; and libraries, $1.19.

Need Woolens for Poles

A call for new or used woolen blankets, women's and children's wool clothing for Polish refugees who are now destitute, that these supplies may reach Poland before winter, was issued today by Joseph R. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

"Requests for immediate hospital and medical supplies have been received from Poland, Great Britain, and France," said Mr. Hamlen.

"Money to start this flow of articles to Europe has been advanced by the National Red Cross in Washington, but Chapters throughout the country, including the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, have been urgently asked to share in the burden of this relief work through added enrollment during the coming Roll Call."

4-H Clubs Adopt Tree Lore Study

Tree lore will play a big part in the 1939-40 program for Massachusetts 4-H Club members, State club officials announced recently. Some 20,000 boys and girls who live on farms or in small villages throughout the State will collect tree fruits, make leaf patterns, preserve colored leaves by dipping them in wax, and learn how to tell one tree for another.

The tree lore program is part of a drive to teach the principles of conservation, according to Harley A. Leland, assistant State club leader with headquarters at Massachusetts State College. The work will be carried out by the Massachusetts Extension Service in co-operation with the State Department of Conservation.

Club members will be introduced to the part that trees play in conservation of the soil and in flood control. They will learn the value of trees for their shade and their beauty to the countryside, as well as for their contribution of lumber.

Women to Hear Federation Head

Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be a speaker at the twelfth district conference on Oct. 31, when the Hopedale Community House Woman's Club, Mrs. Paul Grant Jr., President, will act as hostess.

Mrs. William F. Leach, Director, will open the meeting, and present a varied program entitled: "Answers to a Club Woman's Questions." Speakers from the State departments who will answer some of these questions are: Mrs. Francis R. Sweeney, chairman of social welfare; Mrs. Benjamin D. Miller of the "Topics" staff, and Mrs. Clifford L. Hubbard, chairman of the division of art.

Adele Hoes Lee will be the guest speaker for the department of literature and drama, of which Mrs. Miner H. A. Evans is chairman. Mrs. Lee will answer the question, "What plays shall I see?" Mrs. Arthur G. Fletcher, chairman of the department of the American home will present Miss Helen Kent of the Schervee Sudios who will give a practical talk on interior decoration.

A film entitled "Co-operatives Forge Ahead" will be shown by the Rev. Leon Skoford, introduced by Mrs. Lars A. Svensson, chairman of the division of industry.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatization	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen"; songs and patter	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Musical Clock"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	'Sentimental Mood'	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	John C. Carr, talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Vagabonds; quartet	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45		Piano duo	Vocalists; orchestra		Penny and Her Gang
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	Herald Tribune Forum: King Leopold, Belgium	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Albert West, talk	Housing talk
8:15		Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra		"20th Century Music"	Al Borris' Orchestra
8:30	"Strange As It Seems"; war news		"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Herald Tribune Forum: Lieut. Oliver Naquin;	"Good News of 1940"; Paulette Goddard and	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Sen. H. Cabot Lodge, Mass.; Sen. James E.	Walter Huston in "The Curtain"; orchestra	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Brynes, S. C.; Col. Louis I. Johnson, Asst.		Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Secy. of War; Charles Edison; President Roose-			
10:00	"Progress in Communication," talk	velt; others	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Kirsten Flagstad; Brian	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15				News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news		Aherne; Sterling Holloway; orchestra	Concert Revue; soloists; orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather				Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	President Roosevelt		News Service	President Roosevelt	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ramona's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:45		"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Lyle Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam";	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas
8:45	Shopping talk	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	American School of the Air	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bachelor's Children	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45		"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Navy Day talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Shopping With You
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	News; Lanny Ross	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Symphony in Jazz"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checkerboard Time"; stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Red River Dave	John Kiley, baritone
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	John Kiley, baritone
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	Western Serenade
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Damrosch, conductor;	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Violins and Violas"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Sport comment	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		Betty Crocker	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	Vass Family, songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Navy Day Program	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Vass Family, songs	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:45	Book Fair	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Millar's Orchestra	Organ Melodies
4:00	Book Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Harvard-Dartmouth debate on Third Term	Sport reports
4:15	"Don Artiste"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Sport reports
4:30	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"		Madame Rose Zulalian
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch		Continental Strings
5:00	Dramatization	Musicale	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glen"; songs and patter	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Dramatization	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines		"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Al Borris' Orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Luther-Laymen Singers;	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	6-Bar Cowboy Band	"I Love a Mystery"	Joseph White, talk	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Order of Adventurers:	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15	dramatic sketch;	true tall tales	prano; Frank Black's	test"; Col. Stoopnagle	Amer. Legion speaker
8:30	Abbott and Costello;	Carson Robinson and	Orch.; Grantland Rice,	WOR Symphony Or.; N.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	orch.; news	His Buckaroos	football forecast	Berezowsky, conductor	"Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party"; vo-	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Otis Hood, talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	"First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	George Jessel Variety	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program; guests; orch.	tra; soloists	
10:00	"Grand Central	"Gene and Glen"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	"Naturalization"; talk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	"Young Man With	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	a Band"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	John Harms, organist	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	Al Borris' Orchestra
11:30	Sports; Frankie	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45	Masters' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Students Add To Criticisms Of Dr. Conant

The Harvard Student Council has added its voice to those which, over the past month, have been protesting the tenure and promotion policies of Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University.

"The Council believes that the quality of teaching will be seriously affected by the lack of flexibility in the Administration's policy," a statement declared. "For a long period of time there will be practically no possibility of promotion from the lower ranks in certain departments. . . . This situation is at present acute in the three departments in which there are the greatest number of concentrators, namely, Economics, Government, and English."

Advice from The Council, the undergraduate agency of self-government, ordinarily carries weight in the college administration. A. Chester Hanford, Dean of the College, has written, "No important change in educational policy will be taken without first consulting the Council and seeking its advice." For this reason, today's statement is regarded as important, especially in circles hostile to the administration.

Two alternatives to the present policy which "would better serve the interests of undergraduate teaching" are suggested:

1. The creation of "frozen" associate professorships, i. e., of additional permanent positions between the rank of instructor and that of professor.

2. The institution of a "President's Fund" which would have the result of making the budget more flexible.

Lowell Advises Repeal and Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former Harvard President, urged repeal of the arms embargo yesterday, asserting that it was "detrimental and practically hostile to the belligerents that control the sea." In a letter to Representative Gifford (R-Mass.) which was inserted in the Congressional Record, Dr. Lowell outlined three "possible objectives" of the neutrality bill. They were:

"1. To keep us out of war. This desire is well-nigh universal among American citizens.

"2. Not to cut off arbitrarily from the free governments all possibilities of obtaining such supplies as it has hitherto been customary for belligerents to obtain from neutrals in time of war.

"3. To maintain so far as possible the status of neutrals in war. This last is, probably, out of the question at the present time, for there are now no recognized neutral rights whatever; and it is notable that since the close of the World War we have made no serious attempts by international negotiation to establish such rights."

Dr. Lowell observed that no regulations "can absolutely prevent the possibility of events that might cause our citizens to regard war as less evil than the alternative presented by some belligerent."

The proposed legislation, he added, "reduces the danger of wanton injury to our citizens and their property to a practicable minimum."

But Dr. Lowell criticized a provision imposing a penalty on Americans traveling through combat areas and a proposal to prevent American merchant ships from arming.

Gainesville, Ga., Man Heads Insurance Agents

The National Association of Insurance Agents elected Sidney O. Smith, of Gainesville, Ga., as President, and Payne Midyette, of Tallahassee, Fla., to fill the newly-established post of Vice-President. Commissioner C. F. J. Harrington of Massachusetts administered the oath of office.

Mr. Smith succeeds William H. Menn of Los Angeles. Mr. Menn was elected chairman of the Association's Executive Committee, a position held the past year by Mr. Smith.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
Prague—8:55 p. m.—Evening Concert. OLR4A, 15.23meg., 19.7m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Overture from Lehar's "Land of Smiles." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections; Topical talk. 2RO, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Variety Feature. GSF, 15.14meg., 19.8m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
London—10:30 p .m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.5m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.
London—11 p. m.—News Bulletins. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSB, 9.51meg., 31.5m.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 27

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Friday, Oct. 27

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m."Pronounce It, Please"; pronunciation guide.
7:30 p. m.—"Listeners' Mailbag."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Latin-American Night.
9:00 p. m.—Commentary on current events (in Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—Classical Music.
10:00 p. m.—"College Post Box"; intercollegiate correspondence, conducted by Tom Lyons.
10:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
10:45 p. m.—Concert for Violin and Piano.

Saltonstall Proclaims Need Of Right as Master of Might

Stressing the need for making right the master of might Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his proclamation today designating Nov. 11, Armistice Day and Nov. 5 to 11, American Education Week, termed this the surest way of "keeping alive the spark of civilization in a threatened black-out of the World."

Governor Saltonstall in the Armistice Day proclamation said in part:

Never did the United States of America have a clearer duty. Our Country must fulfill that mission. Otherwise, there can be no security for our future. The sacred purpose is to make right the master of might. To accompuish it we must ever be masters of our Nation's own destiny. That is our first and surest way of aiding, as we may, in keeping alive the spark of civilization in a threatened black-out of the world.

Surely, there can be no better occasion for dedicating ourselves to this task than on Armistice Day. Hence, on this anniversary I urge the citizens of this Commonwealth to turn their thoughts as much to the future as to the past. Let us consider the means for most surely maintaining our democratic form of government so that we may fully enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Let us all resolve to make our Country so strong that its influence can be felt in restoring peace, good will, justice, and mercy throughout the world.

In his Education Week proclamation Governor Saltonstall said in part:

With standards of life distorted by the madness of war, education becomes more important today than ever before. Its true deevlopment affects the future welfare and perhaps safety of our Nation. The relation between the teacher and the state, as we preserve it in our Country, may even be the force which will keep alive the spark of civilization which brute force is threatening to extinguish throughout the world.

In this country . . . we prefer to let education control the destiny of the State, confident that the unfettered enlightenment of its people is the best agency for preserving our democratic form of government and, hence, our liberty.

An alert, intelligent, and confident youth is the greatest bulwark for the preservation of our democracy and the safety of our Nation. In moulding this future generation in the American way of life, education becomes our most powerful guarantee that right will be master over might.

Cambridge Vote On Housing Null

There will be no legal referendum on housing projects under the United States Housing Authority program for Cambridge in the November election as planned by Mayor John W. Lyons and the City Council, it appears as a result of an adverse opinion delivered recently by the City Solicitor.

The City Council order providing for the question of housing to go on the ballot as a referendum is not legal, City Solicitor Richard C. Evarts informed the Council by letter. He expressed doubt today that any referendum can be legally held on the issue this year.

Pending acceptance of $4,500,000 from the USHA for two additional housing projects, Mayor Lyons supported the Council order for a referendum. Since he has unqualifiedly opposed the housing program up to the present, it was not considered likely in Cambridge today that he would change his position unless a referendum showed a majority for housing. Whether or not Cambridge would definitely lose the two proposed projects was not decided as Mayor Lyons could not be reached.

The law provides, Mr. Evart said, that if 10 per cent of the registered voters file a petition for a referendum, this can be held during the year of a state-wide election. But all elections in Massachusetts this year are local and consequently, Mr. Evarts explained, a referendum is barred this year.

City Collector's Office To Get New Staircase

Visitors to the Boston City Collector's office in the City Hall annex will not much longer have to feel that they are "sneaking up the back stairs"—as some have put it. The dark and narrow staircase to this second-story office is to be replaced by a more invitingly spacious ascent, it was announced by Leo Power, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Another improvement to be made in the annex very soon is the installation of public drinking fountains on each of the 11 floors. The fountains will be supplied from a central cooling system in the basement.

Scrap Iron Exports From U. S. Show Jump

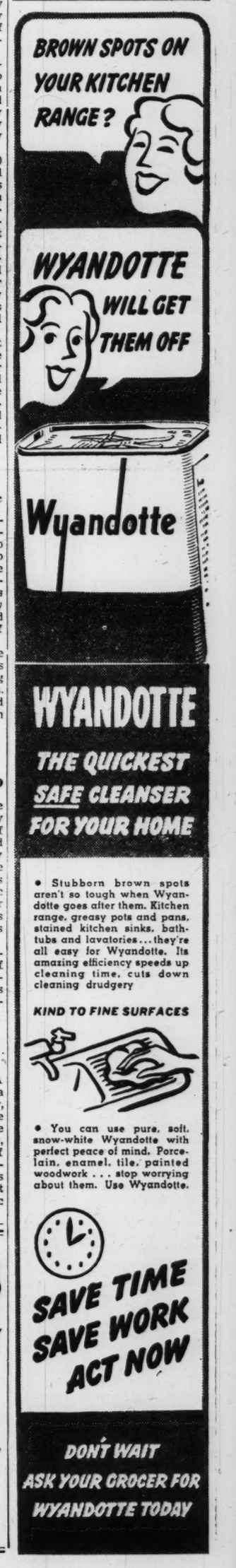
Scrap iron exports from the United States were considerably larger in the first eight months of this year than for the same period in 1938, it was reported by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The figure this year for scrap iron and steel exports was 2,430,914 tons. In 1938 it was 2,032,749 tons.

In August this year, however—the month before the outbreak of war in Europe—scrap exports declined sharply. Only 108,013 tons left the country, compared to 350,066 in July.

Taunton Primary Nov. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 26—A confusing situation, caused by a recent change in the city's charter, will force the primary election here to be held Nov. 7 instead of one week later, Henry L. Galipeau, City Clerk, announced. Validity of candidacies of any aspirant, however, will not be affected, it was said, following a ruling sought from Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook.


BROWN SPOTS ON YOUR KITCHEN RANGE?
WYANDOTTE WILL GET THEM OFF
Wyandotte
WYANDOTTE
THE QUICKEST SAFE CLEANSER FOR YOUR HOME
• Stubborn brown spots aren't so tough when Wyandotte goes after them. Kitchen range, greasy pots and pans, stained kitchen sinks, bathtubs and lavatories . . . they're all easy for Wyandotte. Its amazing efficiency speeds up cleaning time, cuts down cleaning drudgery
KIND TO FINE SURFACES
• You can use pure, soft, snow-white Wyandotte with perfect peace of mind. Porcelain, enamel, tile, painted woodwork . . . stop worrying about them. Use Wyandotte.
SAVE TIME SAVE WORK ACT NOW
DON'T WAIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WYANDOTTE TODAY

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Seventeen

"Och hone! If it's only wood now, you'll be wanting. . . ." The Irishman wasted no more time with words, but ran back to the cabin porch and grabbed up as many logs as he could carry. The Captain was not slow to follow, nor his assistant, nor the passengers. The wood pile of the McGilvrays was transferred en masse to the platform of the locomotive.

"Let me stoke your fire, man!" Patrick's face was red with exertion. "Here, you tend your ropes and levers, I'll heat your boiler. At building fires there's none here can equal Patrick McGilvray!".

The passengers climbed into their seats again, all but Jonathan Post. He was busy piling up the wood thrown helter skelter on the platform.

"May I stay, sir?" he asked the Captain.

"If your father is willing."

"Sure and it's no danger. Let the lad stay. The steam's rising." Patrick took charge of the situation. "Let your brakes off and you'll see a burst of speed will knock your breath out. Those horses are not home yet, not by a jugfull! Why don't you ring your bell now, to let them know you're coming!"

Never did the Americus perform in more beautiful style. A steady rhythmic turning of the wheels sent the cars at unbelievable speed —a mile every three and a half minutes. The ringing bell was answered by the shouts of the crowds along the highway. It looked like a county fair and Training Day and the Fourth of July all rolled into one.

Accolade for Steam

From Madison Inn, where the horses were passed once more, to Fourteenth Street, the fields were black with people. At the top of Sandy Hill, the spires of New York's churches were visible. The chimes at St. Paul's were tolling. On the river the steam ferries let out blast after blast. They were certain of victory. Bands began to play the "Railroad" march and "Yankee Doodle."

It was at Two Mile stone that catastrophe came. In the excitement on board, no one had noticed the red glow of the boiler. A loud blast when the safety valve blew off was the first warning.

"Faith and have I been too free with the fire?" Patrick was thrown in the depths of gloom. Their lead after all was a small one, and the distance no longer great enough to make up any delay.

"No." The Captain bent anxiously to examine the boiler. "Something's wrong though." He beckoned Johnny to him. "Hold the lever, boy. Quiet and steady. We're going down hill and she'll keep rolling, for a little."

After a moment he spoke again. "I think I have the trouble. There's a big leak in the leather hose. The boiler isn't getting any water. Damp the fire, Mr. McGilvray, cool it as quickly as possible or we'll have an explosion. Don't stop, Johnny. Keep your eye on the road, your hand on the lever."

"Can you mend the leak, sir?"

"Mend it? That would be worse than useless. It would take 20 minutes to get the steam up again after repairs were made even if we could make them."

"Och hone, the horses will be eating oats in their stables and that Nathan Green strutting through the streets for having put it over the railroad."

"We can't win?" Johnny could have wept with disappointment.

"I don't know," the Captain answered, strangely unmoved by the disaster. "Keep her moving. She's a smart little craft. You, Mr. McGilvray, throw the wood off the platform. We'll lighten the car as much as is possible."

Resort to Canvas

"Shall the water cask go?" Patrick asked in a fury of motion.

"No, we might need it to fasten the jib to." Johnny saw that the Captain had pulled out the bundle stowed away last night and was lashing the mast, opened to its full height, up to the flag pole, beginning just at the height of the Black Hawk's wings. Soon a canvas flapped over their heads. The Captain worked with miraculous speed.

"Will we sail in, Captain?" Johnny's hands gripped the lever too tight and they swerved on the track but were soon righted.

"It's been done before," the Captain said without pausing in his efforts. "I thought if it came to the worst I might try my hand at a vessel on land!"

"The wind's right, begorra!" Patrick spoke in an awe-struck whisper.

"I counted on that when she began to blow up yesterday. These northers never last less than three days."

The train was near the bottom of the hill now, it had slowed down perceptibly. Suddenly the wind caught the sail, full-bellied. There was a jerk as though some giant hand had pulled them forward, then a steady swaying motion as the Captain pulled and tugged on the ropes and shouted directions that no one understood and yet somehow obeyed as soon as they were uttered.

"The horses are coming!" Patrick said.

"It's no matter. We'll keep ahead with the wind at our backs!" The Captain's hat blew off. He didn't even notice. He pulled off his beautiful pale blue coat and threw it behind him.

Fourteenth Street was passed. They were in sight of the Bowery. Buildings, cross roads, shouting people were just a blur to crew and passengers of the careening train.

The Captain had taken over the steering. He manipulated the ropes with one hand and pulled levers with the other. Patrick and Johnny made a valiant attempt to get a jib up. But they had no real need of it. They were in sight of the City Hall before the horse-drawn train had come to the Tea Pump Well.

The only trouble now was stopping the Americus. At the rate she was going, she'd go straight to the Battery and into the ocean. The Captain threw on the brakes. That slowed her a little. It was some negro roustabouts in the crowd who rushed forward seized hold of the platform rail with their hands, leaned backward and dug their heels in the ground while one of their number thrust a stick between the spokes of a wheel.

When the Captain jumped out, to compliment them on their great presence of mind they looked a little puzzled and said, "Lawsy, mister. Dat's de onliest way us stops de train whar we cum frum!"

* * *

Like the good newspaper man that he was, Mr. Greeley had come directly back from City Hall Park to write up the story of the victory of the Americus. He had only got to extolling New York when an Englishman, Sir Cedric Hocking, came into the office.

"I'm looking for a chap by name of Patrick McGilvray," he said.

"McGilvray is out at the booking office of the Erie Canal Packet boats. He'll be back," said Horace Greeley dryly. He was losing, not one but two very useful assistants by the outcome of the race today. Patrick was already making preparations to be gone, and young Whitman had slouched in an hour past with that careless lounging gait of his, closed up his desk and said he thought he'd do some traveling to find out what kind of a country this was anyhow—as if he couldn't tell from the sample before him.

"I was just writing a little piece, sir, would you care to hear it? What man loves and what he dares, nature in all her fullness, freedom and grandeur and nature tamed by man, all is here on one spot."

"Religious piece?" Sir Cedric asked with more malice than ignorance. "About Paradise, I suppose."

"New York, sir, New York."

Sir Cedric, without another word walked out and went back to Mrs. Martin's to write down some observations of his own. "Americans are all a little mad, he wrote. Their notions of what their country may one day become are most extravagant."

Contagious Victory

But few people on Manhattan Island shared the opinion of Sir Cedric that day. By the time the celebration of the Captain's victory was well under way everybody was tremendously fond of everybody else. Men who could hardly look at each other without gnashing their teeth before the race had been run were conversing in the most affectionate and glowing terms. Nobody was a stranger in New York since they were all sharers in the Captain's victory.

It was a victory not over Nathan Green but over the handicaps that nature herself imposes upon men. The ship builder agreed to that himself. He was more than reconciled to losing his wager when he saw the sails on the Americus still flapping in the wind. It was a victory that made each man believe more in himself, in the thing he most wanted to do.

It was a victory that made Samuel Morse get out his telegraph instrument and begin rigging up wires so as to be able to show the Irishman how it worked before he went away to the wilderness. It was a victory that made Mr. Post map out the future celebration for the coming of the water works, with pageantry and speeches and perpetually flowing fountains in such glowing terms that even Corporal Martin was partially reconciled and agreed that he wouldn't mind putting on his medals for the opening of the Croton Dam.

Captain Jones was perhaps least stirred of all the inhabitants of the city. His extraordinary feat did not seem so remarkable to him. Or perhaps he just didn't have time to reflect. He was carried off to a dinner given by the Mayor and Corporation at City Hall and deluged in eloquence and drenched in sentiment and only got back to Mrs. Martin's in time for the fireworks in the evening. No New York celebration would have been complete without fireworks. There were to be red and green fires on the river and Roman candles and set pieces in Chatham Square, and the boarders at Mrs. Martin's all sat on the front porch in rocking chairs to admire them, but Johnny went to sleep with his head against his mother's knee, though he never would admit it afterward when Paul went into ecstactic detail about the flag of the Americus rising in a bouquet of red roses out of a flower pot, and Prometheus wearing a red, white and blue toga bringing fire from the clouds.

The McGilvray children saw the fireworks from their distant hut by the tunnel, but more stirring than the rockets was the ticket to the Western country their father pulled with a flourish from his pocket.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

The Story So Far

A crucial point in the race between Captain Zachary Humphries Jones and his steam engine, the Americus, and Nathan Green, shipbuilder, and his coach and four, had just been reached when our last chapter ended. The Americus, well ahead of the coach, had reached the five-mile stone, where the Captain had left a pile of extra wood for fuel—only to find it gone. The McGilvray family, warm friends of the Captain, who lived in a hut nearby, had come out to watch the engine go by. When it stopped, Patrick McGilvray ran forward to see if he could help. The Captain explained sadly that "without wood, the steam has lost its power."

A Gentle Rider on a Willing Steed

William Glackens was a painter and illustrator. Like many American artists, he followed certain French painters of the day, favoring their rich and bright colors, and their soft and fleecy brush strokes. "The Promenade" is in the collection of The Detroit Institute of Arts.

Among Worth-While Books

Book Reviews

Princess and Queen

Since princesses and queens always have a lure and fascination for girls from fairy tale age on through womanhood, we recommend the engaging story of England's Young Victoria, "Drina," by Marion W. Flexner. We are introduced to the Princess Drina at the age of four and find her a real person, with very definite ideas, exhibiting even at that tender age evidences of the live, keen and human Victoria who later ably ruled as queen.

Brought up under her Mother's very strict discipline, the princess spent her days under the constant supervision and guidance of nurses, governesses and tutors, leaving all too little time for fun.

The highlight in the book is, perhaps, the coronation of Victoria at the age of eighteen. She showed the amazing poise and self-control for which she had become famous and went through the lengthy pageant without faltering. After the ceremony the following incident occurred which shows the human and homely side of the young Queen.

" 'Where's Dash?' she asked. 'He hasn't had his bath today,' The black and white spaniel was brought to his mistress, who already had filled his china bowl with warm soapy water.

"Thus while England celebrated the coronation of its Queen, Her Majesty sat on the floor of her bedroom, bathing her dog."

The book closes with Victoria's proposal to her cousin, Prince Albert, for of course he would not presume to propose to her, the Queen.

The author tells us she has spent years in the preparation of this book and has consulted with many authorities, old and contemporary, and presents a long bibliography which adds value to this appealing and human story of the childhood years of a real princess and queen.

On the Santa Maria

It seems fitting that we should bring you news of the book "Columbus Sails," published this month in which America keeps holiday for that famous October the twelfth that marks the discovery, in 1492, that "there was land on the other side of the ocean."

There have been many biographies of Christopher Columbus but it has been left to the English artist C. Walter Hodges, who, by the way, never before has written a book, to present a remarkably colorful piece of writing, reconstructed from historical sources and backgrounds and beautifully illustrated with fine black-and-white drawings and four double page illustrations in color.

It is an admirable book for young people, for Mr. Hodges tells his story of Columbus in a vivid, dramatic style, unfolding the great adventure to the reader through the eyes of the characters close to the hero. The book is divided into four parts as follows: Part I, "The Monk's Story" as told by Brother Antonio de la Vega; Parts II and III, "The Sailor's Story" by Miguel Pericas, the vagabond who sailed on the Santa Maria to escape arrest, and Part IV, the story told some twenty-six years later by Coatta, one of the Indians whom Columbus brought with him from America when he returned to Spain.

This is not the dull, heavy text book readers have encountered so often when in search of a history or biography of Columbus. It is truly readable and entertaining, distinguished in format and a valuable addition to any book collection.

Old Newburyport

Back to the year 1800 Ethel Parton takes us in "Runaway Prentice." She has set herself the task of bringing alive a group of old-fashioned girls and boys and she tells us she has found much enjoyment and comradeship with her own book-children. Tabitha Mary (1810); Melissa Ann (1820); Penelope Ellen (1840) are her earlier heroines in books bearing their names.

For the first time in these books, a boy is the leading character, Jeffry Datcham, apprenticed to the crotchety Gideon Upshaw, a hard task master. Jeff's sister, Mercy, married to Gideon's son Obed Upshaw, suggested his running away and was willing for two reasons to help him. She knew how unhappy Jeff was for he did not like either his work nor the man who was teaching him his trade of saddler, harness-maker and leather-worker.

To Newburyport she sent him, where lived Uncle Hosea, Lord Timothy Dexter, owner of the Mehitable, and Mr. Joseph Arminter, owner of the Shining Star.

Jeff had a stout heart and was not afraid of hard work and the story unfolds a series of stirring events, a happy friendship and a real picture of people and the times when Barbary pirates were attacking American shipping. There is history, fun and a romance in this fine piece of Americana.

Gallant Living

Amabel Williams-Ellis, co-author of the splendid book "The Story of English Life," addresses her audience of young people in the first chapter of her new book "Courageous Lives," and explains why she chose to write about the particular nine good citizens in this volume of collective biography. She tells them some readers may ask why shouldn't they have been the Black Prince, Francis Drake, Wellington, and other outstanding figures in war.

She gives as her first reason for choosing Roger Bacon, William Caxton, Thomas More, Christopher Wren, Edmund Halley, Sarah Siddons, Robert Owen, Charles Dickens and Florence Nightingale, that most of the wars that we read about in history have done at least as much harm as good. On the other hand, "the work of people such as scientists, inventors, artists and writers seems to have been more useful in the end, both to the country in which the particular person lived, and also to the world in general."

The author presents these nine distinguished English citizens in a charming, readable manner. She tells interesting details of how they lived and shows by their accomplishments the usefulness of artists —the truth that "scientists and inventors make civilized life possible, and artists, architects, writers, actors, and musicians make it worth living."

This seems to us a timely book, recommended to build up a defense against the war thought by emphasing the constructive worth of good citizenship.

History on a Lark

"Ben And Me: A New And Astonishing Life of Benjamin Franklin," as written by his Good Mouse Amos; Lately Discovered, Edited and Illustrated by Robert Lawson, is a highly original, startling, rollicking book. It breaks all records, releasing as it does hitherto unknown information concerning this famous American's career.

We cannot reveal the nature of the disclosures made in this "astonishing" biography for it is a treat far too good to spoil by wordy description or review. Suffice it to say that we heartily recommend "Ben And Me" if you are looking for good entertainment. Read it yourself, better still read it aloud, sharing it with your family and friends. It is ageless in appeal. We think you will agree that it is history on a lark.

Robert Lawson, distinguished illustrator of many books, recently famous for his pictures in such popular best sellers as "Ferdinand" and "Mr. Popper's Penguins," launches forth now as an author in this amusing book, adding new laurels to his name. His illustrations are notable as always, are in perfect tune with his subject.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Books Reviewed

Drina, England's Young Victoria, by Marion W. Flexner. Sixteen illustrations in halftone. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.50.

Columbus Sails, written and illustrated by C. Walter Hodges. Four double page illustrations in color, others in black-and-white. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.75.

Runaway Prentice, by Ethel Parton. Drawings by Margaret Platt. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

Courageous Lives, Stories of Nine Good Citizens, by Amabel Williams-Ellis, illustrated by Wilma Hickson. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. $2.00.

Ben And Me, written and illustrated by Robert Lawson. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $1.50.

Two Singers

The cricket has only one song,
Which he sings over and over again.
The owl's call spreads through the dusk
In ever-widening circles of sound
Like ripples in water.
He, too, has only one kind of singing.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Will o' the Griskin

A Modern Fable

By Eleanore Myers Jewett

Part Two

Ylotte pouted. What amusement could she find in the rest of the establishment? True, it was ridiculously plain and simple and she would (and did) remedy all that, but her husband's own special room, now, why should she not be admitted to that, pray?

"My dear," remonstrated Will, smiling indulgently at her, "there is nothing therein that would interest or please you."

"But do I upset your harmony or your thoughts? By my truth, I thought you said you loved me."

"Ylotte, my sweet, you are the very breath of my life!"

"Then prove it by giving me that key!"

But, somehow or other, Will managed to resist her, kept his key attached to his person and his room closed against wifely intrusion.

Pretending, but Watching

Being clever, as well as feminine, she soon stopped speaking of the matter and pretended she had forgotten all about it. She redoubled her affectionate attentions to her lord, she made life in his home sweeter and more comfortable than it had ever been, she gave personal attention to the kitchen so that his tastes in the matter of food should be exactly catered to, she agreed with everything he said. And on the side she watched him!

Ever so often, and the oftener he seemed to have special reason for feeling proud and glad, he would slip away from her side and go to his secret room, locking the door behind him. Ylotte would tip toe after him and listen at the keyhole (it was quite blocked by the key in it and closed with something when the key was out so she could see nothing). No sound ever came from within except the slow tread of her husband's feet walking up and down, and an occasional sigh followed by—yes, there was no mistaking it—his ready and contageous chuckle!

Ylotte would weep with vexation and curiosity. What could be within that room?

At last an opportunity presented itself. Will, drowsy after a long day's ride in the open (he had been off on a particularly far and arduous journey at the request of a troubled king and council) threw himself down before the open hearth fire and promptly fell asleep. His fingers had been toying with the cord about his neck on which hung the key to the secret chamber, the only key, as a matter of fact, which he ever carried.

And now his hand, heavy with sleep, dragged unconsciously on it, the cord broke, and the key slipped noiselessly into his lap without awakening him. Swift and silent, Ylotte pounced upon it, drew it away with infinite care and then tip-toed from the room. Then away she sped down corridors, up the stairs, and stood, in a trice, all trembling and expectant before the door which had shut her so definitely from her lord's close guarded secret. Fitting the key to the lock, she turned it easily, pushed open the door and, heart beating, breath coming fast, stepped over the forbidden threshold.

A Small Pink Griskin

At first, she saw nothing, nothing whatever; merely a large bare room. Slowly she walked into the center of it and gazed around. On the farthest wall was a painting, crudely colored, of a little boy, ragged and unkempt, leading by a cord a small pink pig or griskin, as country folk would call it.

A half stifled cry of surprise and disappointment escaped her. It was echoed by a chuckling laugh, familiar to her ears, rich, kindly, contagiously gay, and she turned with a start to see Master Will, very wide awake indeed, and standing in the doorway.

"So, my dear," said he, "you have won your way at the last! A woman's way! I expected as much sooner or later!

"How like you my picture?" he continued, " 'tis I, myself, as a small lad. Come closer, my love, so that you can read the inscription beneath it."

He put his arm about her waist and drew her close to him and together they stood underneath the mural and gazed at it. Laughing softly still he pointed to the stiff ribbon of design that ran under the boy and the pig:

"Will o' the gris! Will o' gris
Think what you was—and what you iss!"

"That is atrocious art!" said Ylotte, trying unsuccessfully to wrinkle her forehead and pout her lips, "very bad poetry and worse grammar! My dear, whatever does the thing mean—and what possessed you—?"

He closed her mouth with a kiss. "Madame Bluebeard's wife, I will reward your disobedience by telling you all my merry little secret, for I see I cannot help myself. This is my storeroom; I keep all my pride and self-satisfaction here, labeled with the little rhyme the village lads called after me long ago. And whenever I feel an extra load of self-importance weighing me down, I slip away to this room and look at my griskin and remember how lowly a thing I am beholden to for my good fortune!"

The Lady Ylotte was silent for a long moment, then she smiled up at him gayly enough and said,

" 'Tis a good storeroom, my dear, and I quite approve of it, but there is not enough of it. I shall house-clean and share it with you—that is a wife's privilege—you know that full well! I shall have a large bag of pride to put in it myself, and some ill-humor and some deceitful wiles—all very feminine, a chestful, maybe, and a great knobbly bundle of foolish curiosity. I shall never have need of that any more!"

(The End)

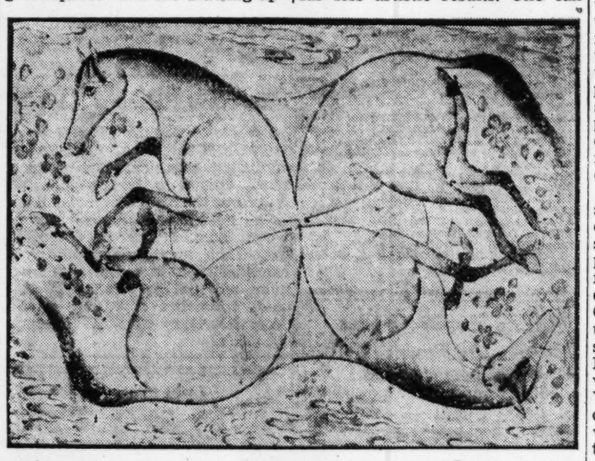
Summer's Farewell

Now on the mellow scene there sifts,
like golden dust, bright autumn's haze,
as summer, growing drowsy, lifts
her flowered gown—treading the ways
where loveliness blossomed through long warm days;
and when the round moon silvers all the night,
she says a soft goodby and steals from sight.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Four Geometrical Horses

Among the Persian miniatures in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, there is a piece of Persian whimsy that dates from four centuries ago, and delights everybody whose attention is called to it. It is a small wash drawing of two horses. One is galloping, and the sky in the background shows streaming clouds indicating great speed. Turn the drawing upside down and you will see that the other one is trotting at a slower pace, with clouds that are streaming less swiftly.



But somehow, on looking more closely at the picture, one is not entirely satisfied with just these two horses. Those flowers growing out of the side of the picture hint at further combination. And sure enough, when you turn the picture sideways, there is another horse lying in a flowery meadow, just getting ready to roll. And back to back with him, if you turn the picture again, there is still another horse lying among meadow flowers and also getting ready for a good back-scratching roll.

The name of this miniature is "Four Horses—Concentric Design." As we look again and turn it this way and that, our admiration of the Persian draughtsman develops into a sense of familiarity. Where have we seen these curves before? To our amusement we suddenly acknowledge that our own pencil has often traced just such curves while listening to lectures or waiting at the telephone, though with far less artistic results. One can readily believe that this Persian artist of the seventeenth century, while idly drawing concentric circles one day and thinking of something quite different, suddenly saw this design and set to work to develop it.

This humorous drawing by a Persian artist brings to us, down the centuries, the smile of the draughtsman as he finished his work and passed it around, enjoying the mystification of his friends and their admiration when the whole pattern dawned upon them. It is a fine thing to have passed a whimsy down three centuries, and we willingly pay our tribute of a smile as we turn the little drawing this way and that.

Ethel Hugli-Camp

Tessie

Tells the Story of Her Life

TESSIE $1.00 plus postage

Tessie's book is of interest to every child, for she talks of children, of grown-ups, and dog friends in a most engaging manner. You'll love her. Valuable for Child Training as well as interesting reading.

LAURA M. AGASSIZ
24 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

Sleep Serenely, Little One---

Something more than sentiment keeps you warm and provides countless comforts! From your zipped-up sleeping bag to your beloved woolly dog, modern ingenuity has developed the best of everything for babies like you . . . Stores which advertise infants' wear in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly help your mother select things that you will like.

Commerce and Finance

Anti-Trust Suit Filed Against Railroad Association by U. S.

Business and Industry

Stabilization Fund Inactive Says Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) told the Senate Secretary Henry Morgenthau had informed him that the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund had not been operated to support foreign currencies since the European war began.

Senator Vandenberg reported on a telephone conversation he said he held with Mr. Morgenthau after the Secretary had sent him a long letter answering queries propounded earlier by the Senator. Mr. Vandenberg said Mr. Morgenthau had neglected to say whether there was any existing stabilization agreement with England, France or any other foreign country.

"I have only a day-to-day agreement with England, France, Holland, Switzerland and Belgium to deal on their orders for their account, not our account, with settlements at the end of each day." Senator Vandenberg quoted Mr. Morgenthau as having told him over the phone.

Not Used Since War Began

"There have been no such transactions since the war started."

In his letter to Senator Vandenberg, the Secretary of the Treasury said:

"If there is a war in any country, before we would use the stabilization fund or any money in the Treasury to assist any country in prosecuting that war, I would come up before the proper committee and ask for guidance."

This pledge was similar to one given by the Secretary last session to the Senate Banking Committee. Its publication Wednesday occurred a short time before the Senate was scheduled to consider proposed amendments to the neutrality revision bill which would forbid the Treasury to make loans to warring nations through the Stabilization Fund.

Referring to a question by Senator Vandenberg as to whether the purchase of foreign gold should not be curtailed and repriced at least for the period of the war, Mr. Morgenthau wrote:

"I am not clear whether by repricing gold you have in mind an increase or a decrease in the price of gold. I judge from the context of your letter, however, that you are inquiring about the effects of a reduction in the dollar price of gold. . . . Any substantial change in the price of gold which is known to be temporary would have seriously disrupting influences on trade and international capital flows. It would introduce a still greater risk element in business relations with foreign countries and would, moreover, increase world speculation in dollar exchange."

At another point, the Treasury chief said:

"The stabilization fund is not acquiring any currencies of belligerent countries and is holding only a trifling amount of foreign currencies acquired long before the outbreak of the war."

Referring to another Senatorial inquiry, Mr. Morgenthau continued:

"You may be asking whether the recent depreciation of foreign currencies will of itself lead to an increased inflow of gold (into the United States). If this is the sense of your question, the answer is probably no. It is of course impossible to foretell at this time the total effect of a Europe at war upon our balance of payments.

"The specific effect of the recent depreciations of foreign currencies, however, would clearly seem to operate in the direction of a reduction in gold offerings.

". . . The war well may have the effect of causing a wider distribution of gold among the countries of the world. . . . These considerations as well as others indicate that gold will emerge from this disturbed period with added prestige as the international medium of exchange."

Marked Rise Seen In Furniture Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25—A marked increase in the furniture business in the Empire State is envisaged by leading manufacturers at the Jamestown Furniture Market, the chief exhibition of New York manufacturers, which entered its third day here today.

Edward J. McGee, President of the Furniture Market Association, said at the opening sessions of the Market, from Oct. 23 to 29, that the increased furniture turnover was largely a natural growth, although hastened somewhat by the European war. At the same time he envisaged a steady increase of activity "for some time."

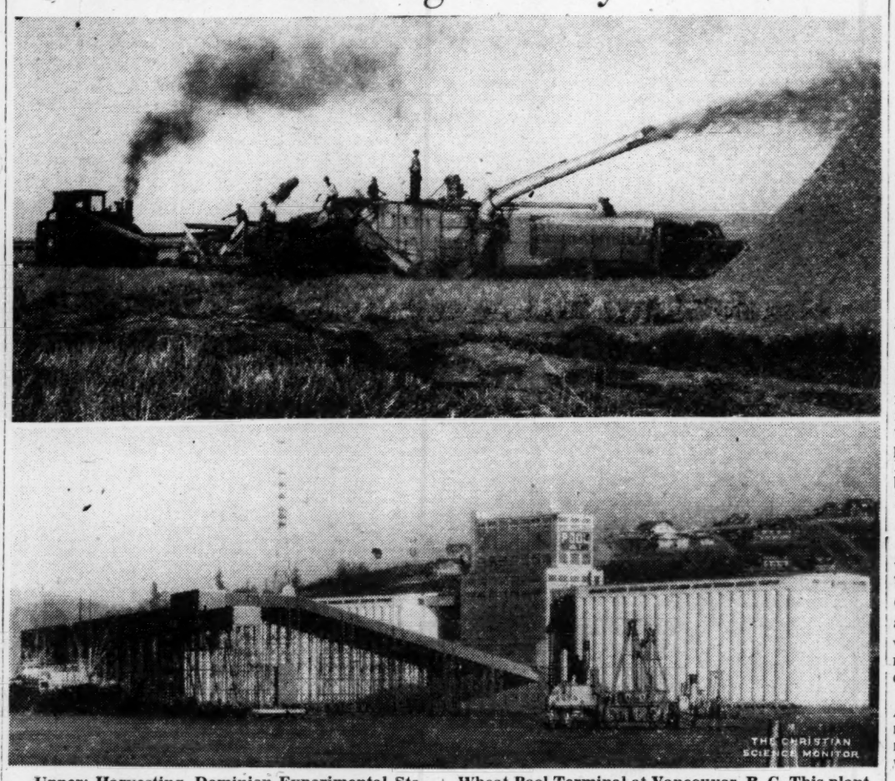
The consensus at the meetings has been that there was no indication of a "war boom" market, and hope was expressed that there will be no unnatural sky-rocketing of business.

The European situation has upwardly affected the prices of burlap, webbing and down, which make their effects felt in the upholstered lines. There is a slight upturn in lumber, mainly because of the lack of ready stock of lumber at mills, furniture men declared.

Boston Edison Company

The Boston Edison Company reported a net income balance of $6,121,625, equal to $9.92 a share on 617,161 shares outstanding, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939. This compares with an income balance of $5,122,692, or $8.30 a share, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938.

U. K. Has Overflowing Granary in Dominion



Upper: Harvesting, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Lower: Alberta Wheat Pool Terminal at Vancouver, B. C. This plant has a storage capacity of 5,150,000 bushels.

Cotton Output Control Vital, Avers Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — Cotton manufacturers today have before them the warning of Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, that unless they exercise strict control over production and price scales, their improved business may collapse early in 1940.

Reporting to the annual meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday, Dr. Murchison, Institute head, urged cotton manufacturers to hold production within the limits of normal operations. He also advised against excessively long contracts which might encourage speculation.

The upturn in textiles began last May, Dr. Murchison said, so that the outbreak of the war "did not create, but merely intensified with great suddenness, the forces of recovery."

"This being true," he added, "there is no reason to doubt that the foundations of business improvement were laid in normal courses and are firmly based."

A. D. Whiteside, President of Dun & Bradstreet, told the Institute that although this country was vitally concerned in the outcome of the war, business must not look to it for expanded foreign trade. The increase in commerce with some countries would only offset that which would be lost in others, he held.

Frank H. Hillery, President of the Textile Export Association, stressed that the sharp increase in export orders in the first weeks of the European war largely reflected business from markets which had been using American goods in quantity.

NEW YORK (AP) — The cotton manufacturing industry was urged by Paul Hollister, Executive Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co., to adopt the "standard methods of American distribution" to broaden the market for cotton products.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Cotton Textile Institute, the department store executive declared that the retail merchant "has carried a good deal more than his fair share of the load in lifting the national consumer's quota of cotton to its current point than have the manufacturing or producing branches of the industry."

Mr. Hollister asserted that a 20 per cent increase in cotton consumption by American users over their present per capita use of 26 pounds annually would have a highly beneficial effect on the nation's economy.

The Textile Institute's board of directors elected the following to the executive committee:

Robert Amory, Boston; Howard Baetjer, Baltimore; Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Lagrange, Ga.; James A. Chapman, Jr., Spartanburg, S. C.; Herman Cone, Greensboro, N. C., and G. H. Milliken, New York City.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Goldthwaite H. Dorr, Chairman of the Board; Claudius T. Murchison, President; Charles F. Broughton, Vice-President; K. P. Lewis, Vice-President, and Paul B. Halstead, Secretary-Treasurer.

Lehigh Valley Directors Plan Marathon Meeting

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad planned a marathon board meeting — 750 miles long.

They will set out by train Friday morning, Oct. 27, from Jersey City, travel across New Jersey and the eastern end of Pennsylvania and arrive in Buffalo, N. Y., 375 miles from their starting point, in the afternoon, then turn around and come back again.

The board meeting will be held while the train is passing through Pennsylvania, for the by-laws require the meetings in that State.

Canada to Add Big Wheat Crop To an All-Time Record Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG — Canada's great 1939 wheat crop, which will probably total close to 450,000,000 bushels when final estimates are made, came at a time when the long-stricken prairies were near the end of their diminishing resources and when the Empire is in need of an assured stock of food.

The latest federal estimate places the yield at 449,058,000 bushels while a well-known independent survey has offered 451,672,170 as the total. Other approximations go as low as 421,000,000 and as high as 470,000,000 bushels. This yield compares with 328,000,000 bushels in 1938 and is the highest since 1928.

Grain Is Bountiful

From the United States border, through the short-grass country to the Peace River district in Alberta and to the bush lands in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the prairies were golden with grain this year. Areas in southwest Saskatchewan, which had not known a crop for almost 10 years, again heard the whirr of binders.

The material advantage to the west will be great for the Federal Government has guaranteed a price of 70 cents a bushel on the basis of No. 1 Northern and if the predictions and hopes of grain men are fulfilled wheat will go to a dollar under the impetus of war-time needs and buying.

There is another benefit to the west that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It is the optimism that comes from a feeling of vindication of the faith that the people have in their country. The west has at last given its fruitful answer to those who would have abandoned its broad plains as a wheat producing area.

This past season has proved that the prairies are still as capable of wheat production, on a vast scale, as they were in the days when the settlers broke the first sod. Science has come to the aid of the farmers in many areas but important is the fact to westerners that the fundamental fertility of the land has not been permanently impaired by the years of drought and failure.

Economic Contribution

In fact the west and its wheat, at the moment, represent the major contribution that Canada can make to the prosecution of the war by the Empire.

Canadian economists regard the surplus and the big 1939 crop as a boon to the farming industry. They see this store of wheat acting as a brake upon the price, which might otherwise rise out of relation to other prices.

While such an increase would bring immediate benefit to the farmers it would pave the way for post-war economic troubles such as those which beset the west in 1918 and after.

Leaders in agriculture have cautioned the farmers to consolidate their position rather than go into extensive and perhaps ruinous production. For the present there will be a greater demand for cattle and hogs and farm products other than wheat, it has been indicated.

To Show a Profit

Because of the better market price and because of the high yields, the western farmers will make a profit on this year's operations. Mechanized tilling and harvesting have reduced costs and correspondingly boosted the margin of profit. Phenomenally high yields were reported from districts in northern Saskatchewan where as much as 75 and 80 bushels an acre were taken from small tracts.

The results of the first big crop in a decade are already evident throughout the west. The railways are giving employment to trainmen who have been idle for long periods. The rush of grain is so heavy that sufficient cars cannot be secured; elevators are swollen with the flood of grain and in districts it is piled on the ground or in crude, temporary granaries awaiting shipment.

The quality of the wheat is good. It is especially high in protein content—a consideration important to the miller. In the past British millers have found that in some years No. 3 wheat, cheaper in price than the top-ranking No. 1 Northern, tested higher for protein than the more expensive grain.

Some growers have taken advantage of this quality market and have secured premiums of two and three cents a bushel for their grain in certain British markets. It has been proposed that Canadian wheat of high protein content be segregated so that its identity is maintained and it may be offered at this preferred price. This plan is in operation in the United States, it is pointed out.

The farm picture is undoubtedly brighter than it has been for a decade. Not only will the country be in a position to effect a restoration of its rundown economy but it will be able to render a real service in becoming once more the bread basket of the Empire.

OTTAWA, (CP) — Canada's wheat elevators, swollen with an all-time record storage of 336,565,884 bushels of wheat will groan even more before the present strain on the nation's grain handling facilities begins to diminish, it is predicted.

The present traffic jam in wheat has resulted from a variety of factors but the physical result is that handling facilities at the head of the lakes and along the St. Lawrence River are taxed to capacity, in addition to a large proportion of country elevators on the prairies.

Shipments Suspended

Rail shipments to the lakehead have been suspended until the congestion there is partly relieved. This is reflected in the 40,225,515-bushel figure for wheat in rail transit for the week ended Oct. 20, compared to only 16,230,364 bushels for the same period last year.

On the other hand, wheat in transit on the lakes was much less than this time last year, the comparative figures being 3,638,358 and 8,499,411.

This reflects the cessation of British buying of Canadian wheat for the first six weeks of the war, one of the major factors in the record accumulation in the country's elevators. Moderate British buying is now reported resumed.

Big World Output

The previous record visible supply in storage was 270,700,000 on Nov. 1, 1935.

World wheat production this year is estimated at 4,273,000,000 bushels, second only to 1938. The world carryover from last year was estimated at 1,101,000,000 bushels, combining to give a world record supply of 5,374,000,000 bushels. On this basis, experts already are forecasting an even greater world carryover again next year, ranging around 1,400,000,000 bushels in spite of a drop in European production of 123,000,000 bushels from last year.

Receiver Is Asked For Majestic Radio

CHICAGO (AP)—Appointment of a receiver for the Majestic Radio & Television Corporation was asked in Federal Court by Attorney Norman Nachman, who said he represented creditors.

His petition followed within 24 hours a request of the corporation for reorganization under Section 11 of the Chandler Act.

Judge John P. Barnes continued the motion for a receiver for one week. In the interval, he said, he would weigh the pleas of company attorneys for an opportunity to work out a financial readjustment outside of a receivership.

The court authorized the present management to continue operating the business until further order.

U. S. Says Rail Concerns Curb Motor Carriers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charging that the Association of American Railroads had conspired to prevent co-operation between railroads and motor carriers, the Justice Department has filed a civil action against the Association and 236 member railroad companies.

The action was instituted in Federal District Court for the District of Columbia.

The complaint alleged that the railroads had "refused to establish through rates, joint rates and fares, and joint billing arrangements with motor carriers in order to eliminate competition." This policy, the Department said, was laid down in a resolution adopted by the Association on June 25, 1937.

Welcomes Suit

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association, said in a statement that he welcomed the suit "in order that it may be once and for all authoritatively determined to what extent the railroads are permitted to declare sound policies, consistent with public interest."

Mr. Pelley added that the A. A. A. resolution amounted to "no more than advice to its members, representing the consensus as to what constitutes a sound policy."

Announcing the suit, Mr. Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, said that through handling arrangements were "indispensable factors" in developing and operating a transportation system and that without them the nation's railway system "would fall apart in a day."

By refusing to permit individual railroads to extend this same co-operation to truck routes, he added, "an artificial barrier was erected."

"It is not unreasonable to expect," Mr. Arnold continued, "that great impetus will be given to the establishment of co-ordinated rail-truck service, and that the practical experimentation in this field will develop more efficient and economical transportation channels, thus facilitating the movement of interstate commerce."

Mr. Pelley contended that under present law a railroad may not operate into the territory of another railroad without permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission, adding that if railroads and trucks "establish joint through rates under which the territory of one railroad is invaded by another, the intent of the law would be defeated."

"The only purpose of the resolution was to confront the practices of the railroads to the spirit of the law, and avoid wasteful duplication of transportation facilities and services," he declared.

Six Ask Release From Wage Law

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Six textile firms have filed intervening suits in the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals opposing application of a 32½-cent an hour minimum wage.

The intervenors brought to nine the number of suits which are joined with the original action instituted by the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala. The Opp mills was granted a temporary order last Friday staying payment of the increase. Hearing is expected to be held early in December.

The suits attack the special 2½-cent an hour increase ordered for the textile industry above the 30-cent minimum which became effective today in other industries. Moreover, constitutionality of the Wage-Hour Administration is challenged by the litigants.

Joining in the case today were the Lane Cotton Mills Company, New Orleans, Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.; Acworth Mills, Acworth, Ga.; Micholas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.; Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss., and Berrytown Mills, Rome, Ga. Each intervenor posted $10,000 bond as wage increase security in event of an adverse ruling.

Int'l Machines Branch for Spain

MADRID (AP) — International Business Machines Corp. announced it was setting up an independent company in Spain to handle its interests here.

This is the first announced action of any American company toward expansion of interests in Spain since the end of the civil war.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
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FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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Netherlands Adjusting Its Activities to War Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—In Europe all countries are expected to feel the effects of the war. Naturally, in the first place, the belligerents are affected, but the neutral countries also have many problems to solve, such as an adequate food supply for the population, maintenance of activity in industry and covering of enormous expenditures on mobilization of armies and navies.

In the Netherlands, the preliminary needs of the Treasury to meet the cost of mobilization of army and navy caused no difficulties. However, adequate covering of the extra expenditure is expected to be a serious problem.

It is held to be impossible to cover all extra expenditure by an increase in taxes, therefore later on the issue of a Government loan may be regarded as urgent. Also consolidation of floating debt will make it necessary for the Government to issue a loan. Issue of such a loan in the near future is, however, thought to be impossible owing to the fact that the price level on the bond market is still declining. It is expected to take some time before stability is attained in this department of the American stock exchange.

Interest Uncertain

The daily price movements of the bond market show that it is still unknown on which level the interest on Netherlands Government bonds will come in the near future. It is nearly excluded that the interest level in the Netherlands in the near future will return to the low percentages which were in force during the last years. At the moment the conditions of the bond market are so unstable that it is impossible to say what conditions a new Government loan would bear, should the time of issue be soon. Based on the present prices the yield of first class Netherlands bonds is about 4¼ per cent.

At the same time, the dislocation of the payments traffic and also of the international trade with the entrance of a state of war creates new problems. The Netherlands shipping industry has several dangers to meet. The services between the Netherlands and the Overseas Colonies are to be maintained as far as possible.

Owing to the suspension of several German shipping lines, the available tonnage immediately became too small, while the offerings of cargoes were much larger. A good impression has been made by the fact that the Holland-America Line is shortly to open a new regular service Java-New York with two new ships, now under construction in Denmark.

For the shipments of the Netherlands Indies products to the United States such a service will be of great importance. In the near future London may be eliminated as a world market and the possibility of regular sales from Netherlands Indies to the United States, so far as these products are not needed for consumption in the Netherlands, will be very important for the economic life of the Netherlands Indies.

For some products, such as rubber, the depreciation of the British currency, which has always formed the basis of calculation for nearly all Colonial products, is not expected to be further of great importance. Owing to the fact that a large part of shipments of rubber in future will take place to the United States, the prices of this rubber will be calculated in dollars, so that the influence of the depreciation of the pound sterling will only be very small.

Shipment Difficulties

This means that in this case the position of the Netherlands Indies products will not be threatened directly. Fears for a shortage of rubber have led already to an increase in the export percentage, while for tin the export quota has been increased three times during September to 100 per cent of the standard tonnages against 45 per cent during the previous quarter.

The chief danger for Netherlands Indies products is thought to be that the regular shipments will meet difficulties in the future, not that it will be impossible to produce quantities sufficient to cover the increased demand from the rubber and tin consuming industries.

The stocks of tin and tin ore in the Netherlands are not large. Moreover, the shipments of tin ore to the Netherlands for smelting in the factories of the Billiton Company in Arnhem will be very small in the future. The capacity of the Banka smelters in the Netherlands Indies is too small for the increased tin production so that this tin in future is to be smelted in Singapore.

For these reasons Great Britain will have more tin at its disposal, while also the increased demand from the United States can be met more easily.

With regard to the foreign trade of the Netherlands, the war is expected to bring great alterations. During 1938 from the total foreign trade of the Netherlands the share of Germany amounted to 18.6 per cent, Great Britain 14.3 per cent and France 5.1 per cent.

For the first eight months of 1939 the figures were, Poland and Danzig 1.8 per cent, Germany 18.7 per cent, Great Britain 15 per cent and France 5.9 per cent. In total about 41.4 per cent of the Netherlands foreign trade was directed to countries which are now taking all measures necessary to establish a war economy.

Future Uncertain

It is not known how the Netherlands trade with these countries will develop in future, especially with regard to the transit trade to Germany. Netherlands imports will strongly depend on the import possibilities which the belligerent countries offer to the Netherlands. These possibilities are changing from day to day.

Netherlands exports also are expected to show important alterations, owing to the various export embargoes put into force by the Netherlands Government. The chances of new sales fields for Netherlands industry have increased somewhat, especially in South America, owing to the fact that Germany as a competitor has disappeared. However, there will also be other countries showing an interest in South America.

The influence of the state of war on Netherlands domestic industry generally has been unfavorable so far, and unemployment shows a considerable increase despite the mobilization of the army.

London Prohibits Import of Silver

LONDON (AP)—The Board of Trade announced an order prohibiting the importation, except under license, of silver bullion and foreign silver coin.

Commodity circles in New York said they construed the silver order to mean the British Government merely was extending its control over basic commodities because of the war. London is historically the silver market of the world.

English Bank Rate Lowered to 2 P. C.

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — The directors of the Bank of England decided today to lower the bank rate from 3 to 2 per cent.

A previous reduction, from 4 to 3 per cent, was made Sept. 28.

The last time the bank rate was set at 2 per cent was June 30, 1932. It remained there until last August, more than seven years.

Disarmament Seen Major Peace Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In analyzing the effects of peace, if it should come, Poor's Investment Advisory Service points out that liquidation of the war machines of major nations would present a gigantic task to the governments concerned.

Disarmament, says the service, could not be accomplished without a tremendous upheaval in the world's economic structure. National economies which have been geared for years to produce armaments at an unprecedented rate cannot be shifted to peace-time production of the same volume without serious interruption during the transitional stage. Readjustments would be comparable to those after the Armistice of 1918.

Huge Military Machine

"The sooner hostilities end, the less difficulty the readjustment will be," states the analysis. "However, the tragic economic aspects of this war are more clearly brought home through an examination of the difficulties which already face the world in realizing the reversion to peace.

"The degree of dislocation from peaceful economic activity in Europe is indicated by the fact that more than 10,000,000 men are under arms on the Continent. Total outlays of European nations on armaments since 1935 have been approximately $50,000,000,000.

"Primary effects of demobilization and disarmament in Europe would be: dislocation of industry in all nations on that continent, both large and small; a serious unemployment problem in regard to both men under arms and workers now employed in armament industries; revamping of Government budgets, with drastic reorganization of finances of European countries. All of these difficult problems would undoubtedly be accompanied by a sharp deflation in prices and by write-offs of war-time inventories.

Outlook for U. S.

"On the favorable side of the picture, demobilization and disarmament would serve as the foundation of a more protracted and normal period of recovery in this country after the initial readjustment phases were completed. The big advantage of such a development to the United States consists in eliminating the unsettling world effects of continual subjugation to wars and fears of wars.

"Business improvement would not be at such a rapid pace nor as spectacular as that which developed during the past few weeks, but it would be on a far firmer basis and would prove more lasting. Too much emphasis has been placed in recent years upon the two forces of armament and inflation as stimuli for rising security prices. Both of these will undoubtedly prove to be only of temporary benefit."

Great Northern Railway
Its current position discussed in our two page memorandum.
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Established 1888
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50 Arlington Street
BOSTON
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,600,000
Previous day's sales	1,691,200
1939 volume to date	220,154,108
1938 volume to date	235,064,313

Mixed Trend Develops In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Selective buying kept the stock market on an even keel today, with the general tendency narrowly mixed.

For a while there was considerable activity and many leaders pushed ahead a little. This faded away and near the final hour minus and plus signs were about equally divided.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,600,000 shares.

News Items Constructive

Steels and rails, favorites in yesterday's run-up, succumbed to some profit taking and were droopy most of the time. No other group seemed ready for the leadership, although selected issues were able to advance on small spurts.

Preponderance of constructive news items in the domestic budget and lack of much interest in the war dispatches, brokers said, enabled fairly easy absorption of realization and a pretty even basis for market action.

At London and Amsterdam prices were firm, tending to dip a little in the latter city around the close. Bonds were uneven and important commodities were mixed.

Displaying some strength most of the time were General Motors, which slipped through to touch a new 1939 high, Chrysler, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Brooklyn Union Gas, Johns-Manville, du Pont, Celanese and National Dairy.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sperry, International Harvester, U. S. Gypsum, Eastman Kodak and Phelps Dodge.

In the curb there were markups for Duke Power, Bliss & Laughlin, and Pepperell.

Bonds in General Lower

Buyers and sellers of bonds were timid today. With pressure at a minimum a few corporate loans scored modest gains, but the main body of bonds leaned to the minus side.

Even U. S. Treasury loans settled back after yesterday's runup. Brokers associated this relapse with Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of a $250,000,000 refinancing program to allow the RFC to pay off its obligations to the Treasury. Outside losses in the group ran to more than ½ point near the start of the final hour.

Some of the same foreign loans so briskly bid up in the previous session also came down with a thud, including issues of Denmark, Australia, Norway, Queensland, and Italy.

A handful of rails and industrials countered the main trend elsewhere, but the buying had no punch behind it. Up, however, were Commonwealth Edison 3½s, North Western 4¾s of '49, and Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65.

On the offside were Firestone Tire 3½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

Wheat Prices Lower On Reports of Rain

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Scattered rains in some localities of the drought stricken southwestern winter wheat belt caused enough selling to depress wheat prices about a cent a bushel today.

While the drought was by no means broken, grain men said weather conditions indicated further precipitation might occur in some districts. Important wheat producing regions in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Nebraska, where much of the nation's crop is raised, need heavy rains to replenish seriously depleted surface and subsoil moisture reserves.

Wheat closed ¾-1⅛ cents lower than yesterday, December 84⅛-84, May 83¾-⅝; corn unchanged to ⅜ down, December 49¾, May 52½-⅜; oats ⅜-½ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The new cut in the Bank of England discount rate to 2 per cent from 3 attracted fresh support for British Government bonds in the market today. Brokers were divided over possibility the reduction might mean issue of a war loan soon. Gold shares were among the most active stocks at higher levels. Buying of industrials remained on a selective basis. Oils led an upward drift in commodity shares.

Paris: Bourse prices found a firmer footing today as trading expanded. There were a few setbacks, however, including Suez Canal with a dip of 10 francs. Rentes closed 65 centimes higher to 10 lower.

Amsterdam: After an early display of stability, the bourse backtracked later today. Domestic stocks were generally lower, while American shares shifted unevenly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 1 to 8 points today. Aggressive trade buying and some speculative demand found offerings light.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	.84⅜	.84⅝	.84	.84⅛	.85
May	.84⅜	.84⅝	.83⅝	.83¾	.84⅝
July	.83¼	.83¼	.82⅝	.82½	.83¼
	Corn				
Dec.	.50	.50½	.49⅝	.49¾	.50
May	.52⅝	.52¾	.52⅜	.52½	.52¾
July	.53¾	.53¾	.53⅜	.53½	.54¼
	Oats				
Dec.	.36¼	.36¼	.35⅝	.35¾	.36¼
May	.35	.35	.34⅝	.34⅝	.35
July	.32⅝	.32⅝	.32¼	.32¼	.32¾
	Rye				
Dec.	.52¾	.53	.52¾	.53	.53¼
May	.54	.54⅛	.53⅝	.53⅞	.54¼
July	.54⅛	.54⅜	.54	.54	.54¼

1939 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)†	1	65	65	65	
55⅞	31½	Acme Steel (2)	10	56½	55¾	55¾	− ⅛
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	13	10⅛	9⅞	10	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅝
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	10	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅝
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	12	62¼	60½	60½	−1¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	16	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	21	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	36	18½	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅝
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	19½	19	19	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	24	26⅛	25¼	25¼	− ⅝
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	11	10¾	10¾	− ⅝
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	12	184½	183¼	183¼	− ¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	14⅜	14	14	− ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	49	11	10½	10⅝	− ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	67	65⅜	65⅜	− ⅝
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	14	44¾	43¾	43¾	− ¾
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	68	68	68	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	22½	22¼	22⅜	− ⅛
38⅛	16¾	Am Airlines	6	38⅛	37	37	− ¼
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	9	14¼	14	14	
8	3½	Am Bosch	14	7½	7	7	− ⅜
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	6	54½	53½	53½	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	19	111	110	110	− ½
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Oct 25
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	25	39½	38½	38½	− ⅝
64	30¼	Am Car pf	9	61½	61	61¼	+ ¼
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	44	25⅜	24	24	−1⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Oct 25
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	122	122	122	
8¾	5	Am Colortype	23	8¼	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	− ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	13½	13¼	13¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2½	2½	2½	
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	12	24	23½	23½	− ⅜
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	13	28	27	27	− ⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	− ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	17	7¼	7	7	− ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	49¾	49	49¾	+ ⅞
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Oct 25
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	4	7⅜	7½	7½	− ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	18	28¼	27¼	27½	− ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	71	71	71	+ ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	80	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2¼	Am M&Metal	3	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	30	28⅞	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅜
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	35	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
51¾	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	15	52½	51½	51¾	+ ½
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	12	45½	44¼	44¼	− ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	127	11½	11	11	− ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	33	21½	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅝
80¼	50	Am RM pf (1¼k)	1	78½	78½	78½	−1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	11	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅞
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	15	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	26	56⅞	55½	55½	−1
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	− ⅛
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	Oct 25
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	37	39⅝	38¼	38⅜	−1⅛
14½	8½	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	4	17¾	17	17	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	13	25	24	24	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅝
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	4	16	16	16	Oct 23
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	14	167⅞	167½	167½	+ ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	15	82	81½	81½	− ⅜
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	5	140¼	140¼	140¼	− ⅜
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	11	6¾	6½	6⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	72	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90½	90¼	90¼	Oct 25
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	9	13⅜	12¾	12¾	− ½
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	7	55	54⅛	54⅛	−1⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	47	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 25
40	20⅜	Anaconda (¾g)	72	35	33¾	33¾	−1
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	3	45	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	6	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	Oct 25
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 25
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101	100⅞	100⅞	− ⅛
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	42	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	− ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	2	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+ ⅝
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	41	40½	40½	− ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	− ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	24	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	20	10¼	10	10⅛	− ⅛
78	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	2	78¾	78½	78½	+1½
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	78¾	78½	78½	− ½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 23
42¾	27	Atch T & S F	39	33⅜	32¼	32¼	− ⅜
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	1	64	64	64	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	32	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	− ⅝
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20	18¾	18¾	−1½
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	18½	17¼	17½	− ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	6	24½	24⅛	24⅛	− ⅝
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	107	107	107	+1
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	14	8⅝	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Oct 25
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	63	63	63	Oct 25
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	5	8	7¾	8	Oct 25
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	232	7½	6⅞	7	− ⅜
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	81	20⅜	20	20	− ½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	30	8	7¾	7¾	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	10⅛	10	10	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	5	22	21¼	22	+1
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	17	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	− ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	18	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27½	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120	120	120	Oct 24
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	10	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	− ¼
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	56	56	56	−13¼
33	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	196	33⅝	32	32⅝	− ⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (1.35g)	7	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	42⅝	42	42	−1
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	87	93⅜	91⅝	91¾	−2
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	17	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
120⅜	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115¾	115½	115½	
32	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	8	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¾
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	4	14	13¾	13¾	− ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	67	31⅜	29¾	30	− ⅞
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	3	27⅛	26½	26½	− ½
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	3	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	24	21⅜	21	21	
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	29	28¾	27¾	27¾	−1
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	6	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	12	14⅛	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	88	26⅞	26	26	− ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	Oct 23
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+1¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	12	12	12	Oct 25
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	10	42	41¾	42	− ½
40¼	40¼	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	110	26¾	25½	25½	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
23¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	25	22¾	21¾	21¾	− ¾
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	16	11⅛	10¾	10¾	− ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	38	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	9	32½	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	19	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅜
18¾	11	Bur Ad M (.40e)	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	8	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	21	6⅜	8¼	8¼	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	10	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ¼
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	25¾	25	25	− ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	..	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	15	2¼	2	2	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	20	8⅞	8½	8½	− ⅜
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	13	16⅛	15¾	15¾	− ¼
6¼	3¼	Canad Pacific	44	5⅜	5½	5½	− ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅝
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7⅛	6¾	7	
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Oct 25
4	2¾	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 25
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co(5e)	6	84	83¼	83¼	+1
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	15	60¾	59½	59½	−1
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 28
29½	13⅝	Celanese Corp	80	29¼	28	28	− ⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	30	11¾	11	11	− ½
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	12	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	8	8½	7½	8	+1
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	7	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6¾	6¾	6⅞	Oct 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	20	41¼	40½	40⅝	− ⅜
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	42	8⅛	8	8	− ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	20	20	20	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	7	21	20¼	20¼	−1
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	73	44⅛	43½	43⅝	− ⅛
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Oct 24
29½	17¼	Ches Cor(1.20g)	25	18	27½	18	+ ¼

1939 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 25
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	14	1⅛	1	1	
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ¼
13¾	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	12	14	13½	13½	− ¼
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 20
1⅝	½	Chi M S P & Ppf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	21	18¾	18	18	− ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37½	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
49½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	5	50	49⅞	50	+ ½
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	1	1	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	12	11¾	12	
13½	5	Childs Co	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (4g)	120	93¾	52⅛	52⅛	−1⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	2	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	4	33½	33	33	− ½
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	38¼	37⅛	37⅛	−1⅜
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	16	50⅛	49¼	49¼	− ⅞
36	21¼	Cluett Pea (⅜g)	21	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	− ⅞
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	119	119	119	+ ⅛
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	24	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	− ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	
36¼	20¼	Collins & A (¾g)	86	37½	35¾	35¾	
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	22¾	21	21¾	−1
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	14	22¾	22¼	22¼	− ¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	232	7⅝	7¼	7¼	− ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82¼	82	82	
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	41	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	7	20	20	20	− ⅝
95½	73	Col Carb (4)	1	96	95½	95½	+ ¼
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	14	48¼	48	48	+ ⅛
109⅝	98½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Oct 23
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	27	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	93	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	36	73⅜	69¾	71⅜	+1⅜
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	95	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7⅝	7½	7½	Oct 25
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	9	26⅛	25½	25½	
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8	8¼	Oct 25
31¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	92	31⅜	29	29½	−1¾
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	29	9¼	8⅞	9	− ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	165	32¼	31⅜	32	+ ⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	105¾	105⅜	105⅜	− ⅝
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	11	10⅞	10¼	10¼	− ⅝
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	4	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	39	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
5⅝	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	2⅜	3⅜	2⅜	Oct 25
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Oct 24
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	16	16½	16	16	− ⅜
22⅛	11⅜	Cont Bak A	6	15⅜	15	15	− ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 25
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	17	47¼	46½	46¾	+ ¼
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	115	115	115	+2
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	12	8⅝	8	8	− ½
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37¾	37½	37½	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	49	3⅛	3	3	
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	19	28

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

14 Ships Sold To Brazil By American Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Tangible result from the United States' "good neighbor" policy toward the republics to the south was had here today in a contract for the sale of 14 American merchant ships to the Brazilian Government.

The sale was formalized yesterday in the offices of the Moore-McCormack Lines, owners of the vessels sold, with the signature of Major Napoleao de Alencastro Guimaes, New York head of the Lloyd Brasilero, for the Brazilian Government, and Albert V. Moore, President of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

The 14 ships—the Scanstates, Scanyork, Scanpenn, Scanmail, Mormacport, Mormacsea, Mormacstar, Mormacsun, Mormactide, Commercial Bostonian, Southland, Southfolk, Southlure, and Southerner—with a gross tonnage of 68,191, brought $3,500,000. Delivery of the craft will begin immediately, at the rate of two a month, until all have been transferred.

At the same time it was announced that Moore McCormack Lines were expanding their service both to South America and the Scandinavian states—routes formerly plied by the vessels sold to Brazil—with 14 new cargo and passenger vessels now being built.

"We are very happy that this contract has been signed with the Brazilian Government," Mr. Moore said, "because we consider it another very important step in the development of the 'good neighbor' policy which President Roosevelt has carried to new heights during his Administration."

Meanwhile committees representing the National Maritime Union and the American Merchant Marine Institute agreed yesterday to extend their present agreement until Nov. 30 pending outcome of contract negotiations.

Coincidentally the Council of American Master Mariners urged Congress to eliminate from the proposed Neutrality Act all barriers and restrictions on American shipping in any section of the globe, contending that limitation of trade would involve the United States in the European war, rather than keep her out. Announced through Capt. Edward C. Holden, Jr., Director of the Council, the appeal read:

"We believe that these proposed restrictions would spread economic disorder, unemployment, and great losses throughout the nation. We believe that the American merchant marine would not recover from such legislative and economic disaster for many, many years to come. We believe that it would thereby lead us into a national holocaust, self-destruction and war. We believe that it would not provide a key to peace except by wishful thinking."

At the same time American War-Risk Insurance Underwriters announced an advance of $1 per $100 in rates on cargoes carried in American bottoms to ports in the United Kingdom and France, the new rate being $3.50 per $100.

Wool Grading Methods Are Criticized in Senate Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — Methods used in grading wool were criticized by investigators for a special Senate committee who contended the present system of calculating shrinkage worked to the disadvantage of growers who tried to improve the quality of their clip.

The investigators, testifying at a hearing of the committee which is headed by Senator Adams (D) of Colorado, suggested as a remedy the use of a more select grading system or a more elaborate clerical group to check shrinkage.

In a check of shrinkage records of most of the wool houses of the country, the investigators said, they found that many concerns would co-mingle before grading wool they had acquired on consignment with wool they had purchased outright.

Earl Haskell, one of the investigators, told the committee a "few but large" houses they had sought to check, declared no records on shrinkage were kept. He said the investigators were convinced such records were available.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.00	Am Pneumtipf	13½	13½	13½	15
.00	Bigel-Sanf	32⅜	31⅝	32	31⅜
.75	Bos & Albany	88⅛	87¾	87¾	87⅝
.00	Bos Edison	145	145	145	144½
.00	Bos Elevated	45⅛	43½	45⅛	45
.60	Bos Her-Trav	18	17⅜	18	17⅝
..	Bos & Me pr pf	15⅜	14⅛	14¾	13⅝
..	Bos & Me A pf	3	3	3	3¼
..	Bos & M st A pf	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅜
..	Copperfusing	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
..	East G & Fuel	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	4⅛
..	Est G&F pr pf	24	23¾	24	23
..	E Gas&F pr pf	41½	40¼	40¼	40½
.00	Employers Grp	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
.50	First Nat Strs	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	74
..	Maine Cent	8⅜	7¾	7¾	7⅝
..	Maine Cent pf	25¾	25¼	25¾	24½
..	Mergenthaler	17½	17½	17½	17
..	37½N E G&E nf pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
..	Nat Tunnel	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1½
.00a	N E Tel & Tel	117	116½	117	115½
..	North Butte	70c	65c	65c	75c
..	Old Colony	95c	95c	95c	90c
..	Quincy M unpd	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.40a	Reece But H	18	18	18	17
.40	Shawmut 9s	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
..	Sullivan Mach	10½	10½	10½	11
.25a	Torrington	30¾	30¾	31	31
.25a	Un Twist Drill	27⅞	27½	27½	28
.50	Unit Shoe M	77¼	76½	77¼	76½
..	Utah M & T	60c	60c	60c	55c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Curb Suspends Radio Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announced the temporary suspension from dealings of the capital stock of the Majestic Radio & Television Corp. The exchange said it had been informed the company temporarily was unable to meet maturing obligations and was considering reorganization proceedings.

Hide Futures

Reported by E. A. Pierce & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.91	14.91	14.45	14.48	14.87
March	15.24	15.24	14.65	14.70	15.15
June	15.50	15.51	14.95	14.95	15.35

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '43-'40 June	103	103	103
2	3¼s '41	105.12	105.12	105.12
14	3¼s '45-'43	109.1	109	109.1
1	3¼s '46-'44	109.2	109.2	109.2
1	4s '54-'44	113.8	113.8	113.8
1	2¾s '47-'45	106.30	106.30	106.30
30	3s '48-'46	107.30	107.30	107.30
22	3⅛s '49-'46	108.30	108.28	108.30
5	4¼s '52-'47	117.16	117.16	117.16
1	2¾s '51-'48	105.30	105.30	105.30
8	2½s '53-'49	103.8	103	103
1	2½s '52-'50	103.14	103.14	103.14
22	2¾s '54-'51	104.23	104.6	104.6
26	3s '55-'51	107.20	107.1	107.1
6	2⅞s '60-'55	104.31	104.8	104.8
25	2¾s '59-'56	103.28	103.28	103.28
3	2¾ '63-'58	103.19	103.18	103.19
50	2¾s '65-'60	103.12	103.12	103.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

31	3s '47-'42	105.12	105.12	105.12

Home Owners Loan

50	2¼s '44-'42	104.6	104.6	104.6
30	1½s '47-'45	99.26	99.26	99.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79¾	79½	79½
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
18	Alleghany 5s '50 st	45½	44¼	44¼
2	Aleigh Val 4s '42	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
12	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
28	Am & For P5s 2030	61¾	61½	61½
5	AmI&Chem 5½s '49	102	101⅞	101⅞
8	Am Int 5½s '49	104	103¾	103¾
15	Am T & T 5½s '43	109⅞	109½	109½
6	Am T & T 3¼s '56	105¾	104⅞	105⅜
21	Am T & T 3¼s '61	106	105⅞	106
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	107	107	107
12	Am W W & E 6s '75	106⅜	106½	106½
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107½	107	107½
3	Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97⅛	97⅛
17	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
9	AT&SF 4s '95	105⅜	105	105
6	AT&SF a] 4s '95 st	91	91	91
14	AT&SF 4½s '49	103	102¾	103
7	AT&SW 4½sC-A 62	106¾	106½	106¾
8	A C Line 1st4s 52	82½	81¾	82
22	A C Line clt 4s '52	70	69¾	69¾
19	A C Line 4½s '64	64	62⅝	63½
1	Atl Coast Dan 1st 4s '48	43	43	43
13	Atl Refin 3s '53	103½	103¼	103¼
5	Austin & NW 5s '41	80⅛	80	80
29	B&O rfg 6s '95	35	35½	34¾
17	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	34½	33⅝	34
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	68	68	68
37	B&O rfg 5s '95	31	30½	30¾
1	B&O 5s '96 F	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	B&O 5s '96F ct	30	30	30
3	B&O 5s 2000D	30½	30½	30½
2	B&O 5s 2000 Dct	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
37	B&O cv 4½s '60	22½	22	22
41	B&O cv 4½s '60ct	21½	21	21¼
7	B&O 1st 4s '48	68⅛	67¾	67¾
6	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41	61¼	61¼	61¼
3	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	60½	60½	60½
2	B&O SW 5s '50	51	51	51
2	B&O SW 5s '50 ct	49½	49½	49½
3	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51st	85	85	85
1	Bell Tpe 5s '48B	115	115	115
23	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106⅝	107
24	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103	103¼
17	Beth Stl 3½s '52	110⅞	110½	110½
5	Big Sandy 4s '44	98½	98⅝	98½
20	Bostons&Me 5s '67	42¾	42½	42¼
5	Bost &Me 4¾s '61	38¼	38	38
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	42½	42¼	42½
14	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66ct	73	73	73
11	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	74	73½	73⅝
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
21	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103⅜	103	103⅜
5	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	113¼	113¼	113¼
4	Buf Gen El 4½s '81 ct	44¼	44¾	44¾
4	Bush T Bldg 5s'60	55	55	55
31	Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	99	98½	99
8	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Can Nat 5s'69Jly	104¼	103¾	103¾
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	106	105¾	105¾
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	102¾	102½	102¾
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100½	100	100
21	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100	100¾	100½
3	Can Pac 5s '44	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
20	Can Pac 4s perp	62	61¼	62
6	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	85	84¾	85
11	Cen of Ga 5s'59C	4	4	4
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	9	9	9
9	Cen New Eng 4s'61	40½	40¼	40½
5	Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	107¼	107	107
12	Cen Pac 5s'60	57⅞	57½	57⅛
2	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	75	75	75
2	Cen RR NJ 5s'87	18½	18½	18½
2	CenSt8s'41 110 1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32
6	Certain-td 5½s'48	76¾	76¾	76¾
1	C&O 4½s'92	120	120	120
1	C&O 3½s'96D	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	97	97	97
5	C&O rfg 3½s'63F	103	103	103
9	Chi & Alton 3s '49	13	13	13
5	CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	92	92	92
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	88½	88½	88½
2	CB&Q gen 4s '58	95¾	95½	95½
4	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
21	CB&Q 3½s'Ill'49	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	19¼	18¾	19
8	Chic GtWest 4s'59	22¾	22¼	22½
2	Chi I & L 5s'47	14½	14½	14½
38	Chi I & L 5s'47	13	13	13
1	Chi I&L 4s'47	12	12	12
59	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9⅜	9	9⅜
64	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2½	2⅞
4	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
7	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
3	Chi & NW 4¾s'87	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
30	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5⅛	5	5⅛
9	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11⅜	11	11⅛
9	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
18	Chi & NW 4s'87	16¼	16	16¼
5	Chi & N W 4s'87 st	16¼	16	16¼
1	Chi & NW 3½s'87	15¾	15⅜	15¾
25	C R I & R 4s'34	17	16⅜	16⅜
2	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7½	7½	7½
8	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7	6¾	7
3	Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	107	107	107
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'41	104	104	104
2	Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	105	105	105
10	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105⅛	105	105⅛
20	Childs Co 5s'43	62	60	62
5	Cin Gas&El 3¼s'66	106½	106½	106½
24	CCC&StL 4½s'77	60	59½	60
3	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	84¾	84¾	84¾
6	Clev Un Term 4½'77 C	78	78	78
1	Col F&I 5s'70	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Colu & So 4½s'80	40⅝	40¼	40¼
12	Columbia G 5s'52 May	103½	103½	103½
10	Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	108	108	108
182	Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	122¾	121½	122¼
11	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105¾	105⅜	105¾
3	Con Edis 3½s'48	106¼	106⅛	106¼
6	Con Edis 3½s'56	104½	104½	104½
6	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Con Rys 4s '54	13½	13½	13½
1	Con Rys 4s '56	13½	13½	13½
2	Consol'n Coal 5s' 60	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107	107	107
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104	104	104
2	Container Cor 6s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	112¼	111¾	111¾
5	Crane Co 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35⅝	35½	35½
6	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106½	106½	106½
15	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66¾	66½	66¾
1	D G & E 5s '51	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
14	D & R G 4s '36	11¼	11	11¼
4	D & R G West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	112¼	111¾	111¾
5	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	97½	97½	97½
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
32	Erie rfg 5s '67	18½	17¾	17¾
39	Erie rfg 5s '75	18¼	17⅞	18
10	Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¼	25	25
3	Erie cv 4s '53 A	23	22½	22½
1	Erie cv 4s '53 B	22½	22½	22½
21	Fla East Coast 5½s '74	105¼	104¾	104¾
11	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Fonda J&G 2-4s '81 ct	3½	3½	3½
16	Gen Mot Acceptc3¼s'51	106½	106¼	106¼
10	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	77½	77	77
9	Goodrich 4½s '56	103B	103¼	103⅝
1	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	84½	84½	84½
16	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¼	98	98
10	Gt Nor 5s '73	90	90	90
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	84	84	84
1	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84½	84½	84½
10	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106¼	105⅜	105⅜
25	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92¾	92¼	92¾
3	G Bay & W deb B	93	93	93
2	Gulf M & N 5½s'50	85	84½	85
2	Gulf M & N 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
5	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Hocky V 4½s '99	116	116	116
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74	74	74
2	Houst'nOilTex 4¼s '54	97½	97	97
77	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	40⅞	39½	39¾
2	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	119	119	119
2	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48¾	48¾
11	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15½	15	15⅛
8	Ill Cen 4s '52	52	51½	51½
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	50½	50½	50½
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
13	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51½	51¼	51¼
4	Ill Cen Cairo 4s '50	78¾	78¾	78¾
4	Ill Cen StL&NO 5s'63A	55	54½	55
4	ICS-CSL&NO 4½s'63	51½	51¼	51½
2	Ill Steel 4½s '40	101 21-32	101 21-32	101 21-32
19	Interb R Tr 3s '72	67¼	67	67⅛
11	Interb R Tr 3½s '72 ct	66¼	65⅞	65⅞
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	29¼	29¼	29¼
12	Interb RTr rfg5s'66ct	66¾	65⅝	66⅝
41	Interb RtTr rfg 5s'66	68	67⅞	67⅞
3	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93	93	93
18	Int Grt No rfg 5s '52	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72½	72	72½
3	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	63½	63½	63½
13	Int Paper 6s '55	92½	92¼	92½
14	Int Paper 5s '47	91	90¼	90½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	76	76	76
19	Int T&T 4½s '52	46¼	46	46
38	Int T&T 5s '55	51¾	51¼	51¼
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	31	31	31
5	K C South 5s '50	68	67¾	68
1	K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
4	K C Term 4s '60	107¾	107¼	107¼
5	Kans G&E 4½s '80	106	106	106
5	Keith (BF) 6s '46	100½	100¼	100½
1	KoppersCo 4s '51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	46½	46½	46½
1	Lac Gas 6s '42 B	46½	46½	46½
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	51¾	51¾	51¾
1	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50½	50½	50½
1	Lac Gas 5s '42	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	88½	88½	88½
6	Leh C&N 4½s'54A	59	57⅞	59
8	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	44	44	44
3	LehValNY 4½s'40 asd	46	46	46
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
3	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
25	Leh Val 2003 asd	46	46	46
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003	17	17	17
3	LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
25	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	16	16
6	Liggett & M 7s '44	126	126	126
10	Liggett & M 5s '51	124½	124½	124½
11	Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	99

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Lorillard Co 7s '44	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	122	122	122
12	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	83½	82¾	82¾
2	Lou&Jeff Rdge 4s '45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
51	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98¼	98¾
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
21	Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
10	L&N Pad&M 4s '46	100	100	100
3	Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Maine Cen 4s '65	81	80	81
1	Maine Cen 4½s'60	57	57	57
1	Manati Sug 4s '57	39¼	39¼	39¼
11	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	37	36	37
2	Market St Ry 7s '40	56¼	56	56¼
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	99¼	99	99
8	MilSparta&NW4s'47	16¼	16	16¼
1	M & StL rfg 5s '62	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	M & StL 4s '49	2½	2½	2½
11	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25½	25	25
11	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20½	20	20
7	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
39	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½	16½	16½
46	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17	16½	16¾
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
9	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16½	16½	16½
2	Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	16	16	16
47	Mo Pac 5s '80H	16½	16½	16½
32	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	16½	16½	16½
12	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
4	Mob & Oh 5s '38	36½	36¼	36¼
18	Mob & O 4½s '77	30¾	30	30
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	59	59	59
6	Mon W'Pa Pub S6s '65	108	108	108
6	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98⅝	98½	98½
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	75	75	75
12	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	42¼	42	42¼
3	Mor&Essex3½s2000	49	49	49
1	Nassau El 4s '51	41	41	41
9	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	105¾	105¼	105¼
46	Nat Distill 3½s '49	102	101¾	102
10	Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	102¾	102¾	102¾
12	Natl Steel 3s '65	100	99¾	99¾
5	New Eng T & T 5s '52	123¾	123¾	123¾
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	69¾	69¾	69¾
18	NO Tex & M 5½s '54	36½	36	36½
1	NO Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	35	35	35
1	NY & Putnam 4s '93	54½	54½	54½
51	NYC rfg 5s 2013	69½	68¾	69½
80	NYC 4½s 2013 A	82⅝	82¼	82⅝
15	NYC cn 4s '98	66	65⅞	66
16	NYC cv 3¼s '52	71½	71¼	71¼
5	NYC & HR 4s '42	88	87½	88
5	NYC & HR 3½s '97	79½	79½	79½
7	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	63¾	63¾	63¾
3	NY Chi & St L 5½s '74A	70	70	70
17	NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	62⅜	61½	61½
18	NY Chi & St L 4s '46	81¾	81½	81¾
1	NY Chi & St L 3½s '47	83¼	83¼	83¼
17	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105	105½
3	NY Lack & W 4s '73 A	59	59	59
24	NY NH & H cv 6s '48	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	NY NH & H 4½s '67	19½	19¼	19½
8	NY NH & H 4s '56	15½	15½	15½
5	NY NH & H 4s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	NY NH & H 3½s '54	14	14	14
11	NY Steam 3½s '63	101	101	101
1	NY W&Bost 1½s'46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	NLA&O Pow 5s '53	109	109	109
23	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	12½	12½	12½
2	Norf & W 4s'96	117¼	117¼	117¼
1	Nor Am Co 4s'59	106	106	106
10	Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	104½	104½	104½
20	Nor Am Co 3½s'49	105	104¾	104⅞
18	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63	63
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56¾	56¾	56¾
12	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	52	53
2	Nor Pac4s'97	71	70½	71
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	108	105¾	106
22	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56	55⅝	55⅝
30	South Ry 6½s 56	84	83	83¼
18	South Ry gen 6s 56	79	78¾	79
33	South Ry cn 5s 94	88⅝	88¼	88¼
42	South2Ry gen 4s 56	62¾	61⅞	62¼
1	So Ry 4s St L 51	71	71	71
25	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
28	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	102	101¾	101¾
9	Studebaker cv 6s 45	98	97½	97¾
1	T RR A St I 4s '53	108	108	108
57	Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106⅞	106⅞
9	Tex Corp 3s '59	101⅞	101½	101⅞
16	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	79	79	79
1	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	79¼	79¼	79¼
28	Third Ave ap 5s '60	15⅜	15	15
4	Third Ave 4s 60	50	49¾	49¾
20	TideWAssoc03½s'52	105½	105½	105½
2	Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	111 17-32	111 17-32	111 17-32
21	Un Oil Cal 3s '59	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113¾	113½	113½
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10	Un Pac 3½s '71	96	96	96
9	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	105¾	105¾
8	Un Pac 3½s '70	96	95¾	95¾
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	79¾	79¾	79¾
10	US Steel 3¼s'48	105½	105¼	105½
8	Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	88	88	88
16	Utah L&Trac 5s'44	100½	100¼	100⅜
20	Utah P&L 5s'44	101⅜

Japan Drives Against Christianity in China

(Continued from Page 1)

names of Generalissimo and Madam Chiang Kai-shek, and with the Soong family generally, including Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister and Executive Yuan head, who is married to a Soong. Foreign missionaries have protected and aided the Chinese civilian population imperiled and made to suffer deprivation through war.

That the Japanese military are less than lukewarm toward Christianity in China has been made amply clear although in some specific instances there has been a different and more encouraging record.

One apparently well-authenticated story, discussed in Shanghai and given American missionary authentication, says that one group of Christians about to be shot by the Japanese was spared because the captain in charge was affected by their fortitude in singing a hymn as their last gesture. That type of anecdote is unfortunately rare and as a usual rule the Japanese Army has displayed irritation over the "interfering tactics" of Christian missionaries, coupled with distrust of their converts as "foreignized" and departing from the good old ways.

Chinese Cling to Culture

It is an interesting fact that Japan's own Shinto is not being exported to China, though the Buddhism with which it is intertwined is an import to Japan from India by way of China. The difficulty in the way of giving Shintoism to China, it would appear, is that Chinese can hardly be expected to shape their ancestor worship toward the Japanese Emperor as head of the national family, as is natural to the Japanese. It is understood that something has been accomplished in identifying the onetime kings of Korea with the Japanese imperial family, but it is hardly deemed possible to persuade the Chinese to regard the Emperor of Japan as a national family head, as both Chinese and Japanese recognize the superior antiquity of Chinese history, culture, and religion.

It is perhaps too early to try to anticipate just how the Japanese plan to shape Chinese beliefs, but certainly the general aspect in occupied areas is, as indicated, that Confucianism will be encouraged, Buddhism will be tolerated, Shinto will appear only for Japanese in the occupied areas (there is a fine Shinto shrine in Shanghai for Japanese, its wood having been brought from Japan) and Christianity has a dim and uncertain future—all these things presupposing a continued Japanese ascendancy over considerable areas of China. What the Japanese want out of the Chinese is docility. They will not encourage any religious or other teaching that stresses nationalism or initiative, it seems clear.

Anti-Missionary Drive Intensified

By the Associated Press

Peiping, China

Missionaries in Chinese-Communist dominated Shansi have been isolated in small communities and allowed only subsistence rations, said one missionary leader reaching here.

"If the present situation continues (throughout China), all foreign educational, medical and evangelical institutions will be ousted within five years," he said.

Some improvement in conditions was reported at Kaifeng, where Americans had prepared to depart in August, but the Japanese anti-American pressure was said to have been relaxed when the foreigners' plans became known. Kaifeng is Japanese-occupied.

The Japanese, however, were reported to have taken over large British mission properties at Kaifeng.

concern of people inured to poverty.

The question of transportation has been a tremendous problem. the Bible House makes clear. Early in 1938, scores of cases of books began to return to the Shanghai office whence they had been shipped months before. Heavy fighting in the Yangtze Valley had resulted in barricading the river at several points.

Arrangements were successively made for printing in Hankow, in Chengtu, and in Sian. Each point in turn received sets of matrices for the Gospels by air mail and by the end of the year a fourth set was flown to Chungking, although there was delay in printing due to lack of paper. At Sian there was particular romance, for "so far as can be learned not since the Nestorians in the Tang Dynasty, 1,300 years ago, carved their message on the stone-tablets near Sian (then and now again called 'Changan') have the Christian Scriptures been published in this ancient capital." At Hankow typesetting and plate-making of a phonetic-character New Testament was continued throughout the vicissitudes of the city. In a remote corner of Chahar a little mission press has worked patiently in preparation of matrices for a revised edition of the Mongolian Gospels, the report declares.

Yet "with these many presses at work producing the printed Scriptures, the supply for many months has not kept pace with the demand," although following a period of lull due to destruction of plants, during the last five months of 1938 Bibles and Testaments were printed at the rate of 20,000 a month—a book every two seconds day and night, exclusive of over three million smaller portions.

Yet Chungking reported not a Bible left in the depot, more having been sold in one month than in the previous year; from Tsinan and Hankow the secretaries wrote their distress at turning away many empty-handed; Peiping reported North China sales surpassing all previous records, and Shanghai counter sales were 87½ per cent over the previous year.

A factor in this great demand has been the replacement of books lost in the war.

Bible a Solace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — War-torn China affords accumulating evidence that the Christian Bible has become for millions a solace and inspiration eagerly sought in time of trouble.

The China Bible House of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the American Bible Society report a growing demand for the Book of Books under conditions when food, shelter, and elemental safety would appear the primary

U. S. Ships Seized by Allies as Well

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Full details regarding known searches and seizures of American vessels by British, French, and German naval authorities since the outbreak of European war were released by the State Department for the first time, today, as a result of the publicity given to the incident of the seized American vessel City of Flint whose crew is now definitely known to be safe.

Following are today's highlights in this complex and still tense drama of the high seas:

1. The Soviet Foreign Office at Moscow informed United States Ambassador Lawrence A. Steinhardt that the American crew of the City of Flint was aboard the ship in Kola Bay off Murmansk, and was safe. The Foreign Office, however, declined to give any further information as to whether the ship and its cargo would be returned to its American crew and released.

The official Soviet news agency indicated that the German prize crew, previously interned, had been released, and suggested that the vessel had been brought in because of unseaworthiness due to need of engine repairs, and was being detained also for inspection of cargo. Thus Russia might seek to turn the cargo and vessel over to the Germans under a provision of a Hague convention of 1907 allowing a prize crew to put into a neutral port briefly for repairs and then sail away with the prize.

Facts on Seizures

2. The American public learned for the first time in fairly complete detail that the rights of search and seizure under international law had been exercised liberally by all belligerents. The State Department's tabulation showed that the British had searched 12 American ships of which the cotton and phosphate cargoes of two were seized while action on the rest was not known in detail. Probably these latter were allowed to sell items of contraband if any, at auction and proceed on their way. The French searched six vessels with action as to the cargoes unknown. German submarines searched two without seizure, and now a warship has seized the City of Flint with disposition of the ship and cargo as yet unknown.

The information came in response to pleas from the press that details had been kept from the public by Government shipping agencies, that the City of Flint incident reached the press only because it was announced from abroad, and that its effect was to acquaint the public only with one German seizure whereas many others by all major belligerents had occurred.

3. In Washington, it was presumed that the Russian authorities were still debating what must be a delicate decision in the matter of the City of Flint. The impression here that Russia wishes to help break the British blockade against Germany as a means of keeping Britain from an outright victory and producing a stalemate in Europe, is strengthened by the strong Russian protest to Britain Oct. 25 against branding "articles of mass consumption" as contraband.

U. S. Stand Firm

Thus it is believed here that Russia would be willing to assist Germany in keeping the cargo of the City of Flint and other such cargoes out of British hands, and turning them over to Germany, if this could be done without impairing the good relations between Russia and the United States.

Points of Law Ready

If Russia keeps any part of the City of Flint's cargo or the vessel itself, or turns them over to Germany, the experts of the State Department are prepared to do battle on the field of international law along lines which already have been under international dispute.

The Associated Press reports from Germany today indicate that Russia has already agreed to the release of the City of Flint in charge of the German Prize crew as soon as Russian authorities considered the vessel seaworthy.

In the Hague convention, Number 13, drafted at the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 and ratified by both Czarist Russia and the United States, but not formally acknowledged by the Soviet Union, the following provisions were laid down:

In Article 21: "A prize may only be brought into a neutral port on account of unseaworthiness, stress or weather, or want of food or provisions. It must leave as soon as circumstances which justify its entry are at an end. If it does not, the neutral power must order it to leave at once. Should it fail to obey, the neutral power must employ the means at its disposal to release it with its officers and crew, and to intern the prize crew."

In Article 22: "A neutral power must similarly release a prize brought into one of its ports under circumstances other than those referred to in Article 21."

In Article 23, which significantly was ratified by Czarist Russia and not ratified by the United States Senate:

"A neutral power may allow prizes to enter its ports whether under convoy or not, when they are brought there to be sequestered pending decision of a prize court. It may have the prize taken to another of its ports. If the prize is convoyed by a warship the prize crew may go aboard the convoying ship. If the prize is not under convoy, the prize crew are left at liberty."

Not Recognized by U. S.

Thus under this article, not recognized by the United States, Russia might claim the right to keep the City of Flint in its port pending decision by a prize court (presumably a Russian prize court) as to who shall claim the vessel and cargo.

The United States considers this not to be lawful, and has held to the earlier provisions of Articles 21 and 22 in its recent general neutrality proclamation, which if applied to Russia would call for releasing the ship to its American crew and interning the Germans, unless unseaworthiness or the other enumerated weaknesses of the vessel were alleged and speedily remedied.

There then remains the final point that if Russia should turn the ship over to the German prize crew again, and the Germans seek to take the ship out to sea, the British Navy undoubtedly would be waiting and in force.

Swift German Raider Loose

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain gave official confirmation in the House of Commons today that the German pocket battleship Deutschland sank the British freighter Stonegate, indicating that the swift warship was operating on the high seas far outside the British blockade.

The Stonegate's crew was rescued by the United States freighter City of Flint last week in the Atlantic and landed at Tromsoe, Norway, after the American vessel itself was captured by a German raider.

Mr. Chamberlain said, "it seems now to have become the rule for merchant ships to be sunk without warning," but declared enemy submarines were being destroyed "at a sufficiently high rate" to give Britain confidence their menace eventually would be halted.

"No words are strong enough to express our detestation of this form of warfare," the Prime Minister said of German submarine attacks in his weekly war report.

Tonnage Compared

In the past week, five British ships totaling 22,712 tons have been sunk, the Prime Minister said. He declared, however, that 28,367 tons of German shipping had been "arrested" and, in addition, one ship scuttled itself so Germany lost 33,000 tons.

However, Mr. Chamberlain declared, German submarines have been unable to attain the rate of sinking they reached at the beginning of the war and "have been driven to operate further and further from their bases."

In addition, he said, "destruction of enemy submarines is being maintained at a sufficiently high rate to encourage us to believe that this menace to our trade will eventually be overcome."

Tie-Up Reported

NARVIK, Norway, Oct. 26 (AP)—The skipper of a Swedish tramp steamer arriving from Archangel, Russian Arctic port, reported yesterday that 20 foreign freighters were being held in that port by Russian authorities.

He said that the vessels could not get their loadings and that Russian authorities forbade them to leave. He said many of the crews were running short of food.

His ship was permitted to leave Archangel, he said, only after a Swedish diplomatic protest to Moscow backed by Swedish refusal to permit a Russian ship of the same tonnage to leave a Swedish port.

Few Labor Peace Moves Made by Rival Leaders

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP) — Proposals for peace between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations appear to be getting little attention from labor leaders back in the capital after their rival conventions in Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Their energies are being poured into other channels — lawsuits, grand jury investigations, and bigger organizing campaigns—and the problem of a labor truce seems to be awaiting some new move by the Roosevelt Administration.

The A. F. of L. leaders' chief concern now is a federal court injunction which has tied up the Federation's basic powers to settle jurisdictional matters. It also is interested in the Government's study of purported restraints of trade in the building industry through grand juries in eight or 10 cities.

On the other side of the capital, the C. I. O. in its freshly painted headquarters is laying plans for a more energetic membership drive in conformance with John L. Lewis' advice to the C. I. O. convention—that "we must not glue ourselves too closely to the bottom of our swivel-chairs."

A. F. of L. chiefs, speaking privately, say that efforts toward labor peace are stalemated.

The C. I. O. is saying nothing except to indicate that its present policy is to increase membership strength before sitting down again to bargain with the A. F. of L. about terms to amalgamate dual rival organizations.

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. conventions left the labor peace situation virtually unchanged. The A. F. of L. reaffirmed what it calls its "open door" policy and announced that it was ready to talk peace whenever the C. I. O. would reopen the long deferred negotiations.

The C. I. O. convention left the peace problem to the discretion of its standing Peace Committee headed by C. I. O. President Lewis, who said last June that negotiations were "impossible."

There are no indications that peace conferences will be reopened soon despite President Roosevelt's message to both conventions asking labor leaders "to put aside pride and self advantage in patriotic service for national unity in this time of trouble and distress."

Well-informed C. I. O. sources said that the President's suggestion was mentioned by Mr. Lewis as one of several reasons prompting him to offer to relinquish his C. I. O. leadership during the San Francisco convention. Mr. Lewis' offer was rejected by his board.

Labor men attached particular significance, however, to a convention speech by Mr. Lewis forecasting a 10,000,000 membership for the C. I. O. in five years, and a private speech to the Executive Board dealing with charges and criticism that Communist Party members had gained policy making positions in C. I. O.

Reports of his speech to the private board meeting quoted Mr. Lewis as saying "there is no future" in the C. I. O. command for "budding young Communists" who hope to take over the leadership.

Chrysler Strike Conferees Discontinue Secret Parleys

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—Secret sessions held in an attempt to settle the 21-day Chrysler Corporation labor dispute were abandoned today and all negotiators assembled for new meetings at the Chrysler Institute of Engineering.

James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, who has been conducting the secret negotiations declined to say whether the development meant that a settlement was near.

High officials of the Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers in addition to mediators, joined in the conference.

Meanwhile it was estimated that more than 100,000 automotive, rubber, and glass workers have been made idle because of the Chrysler tieup.

Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President charged that its Dodge Plant, central point in the dispute over the speed of production, had been at times filled with "union functionaries" directing employees. At one period, he said, these functionaries "reached the total of 750 men who exercised control over some 20,000 production employees."

Mr. Weckler said that, after failure of "urgent appeals" to the Union, the Corporation dismissed "a group of the most flagrant, arrogant, and insubordinate men" and 100 others who "openly abetted the movement."

"And then the Union got what they were after—a strike in our plants to try to force the Company to a closed (union) shop contract," he said.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, replied that Mr. Weckler's picture of union activity was "distorted" and intended to obscure the fact that the Company had "rejected every reasonable proposal of the Union."

The union also deplored Chrysler's rejection of a clause which would, it said, have permitted workers to retain seniority in the event they were called for war.

Quotes From Congress

Senator David I. Walsh (D), Massachusetts: "America should stand like the Goddess of Liberty—strong, erect, holding the torch of peace, illuminating this dark, gloomy, and saddened world with rays of future hope to its wrecked humanity. . . . We can do this only by remaining neutral, a neutrality that may disappoint friendly nations, but one that the world at large will respect."

Senator Francis T. Maloney (D), Connecticut: "I point out that under existing law we may sell 10,000 bombing planes to Communistic Russia, but we are compelled to deny to friendly Canada the right to purchase a revolver."

Senator John A. Danaher (R), Connecticut: "It is probably true that we do not approve of the aims, the economy, and the philosophy of Germany; but even if we do not, is it possible to shoot an idea with a bullet?"

Senator Alexander Wiley (R), Wisconsin: "Our domestic problems are far more important to America than Europe's war. Let our newspapers, radio stations, and motion pictures concentrate on putting the emphasis of American attention back where it belongs—on America."

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D), Louisiana: "Better that we attend to our own business and hope that England and France and their Allies will conquer this foe of human liberties and restore peace among themselves and their neighbors."

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D), Illinois: "Out of the 100,000 telegrams, postal cards, and letters that have come to my desk, all from Illinois, there is not a single letter in which there is the slightest trace of the militaristic spirit that some people would want us to believe exists in this country today. Every single one concludes in one form or another, 'Mr. Senator, do what you can to keep us out of war.'"

Dies Expose Stirs Criticism

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Dies Committee encountered fresh criticism from one of its own members Oct. 26 for publishing what it termed a "membership and mailing list" of the Washington branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

In the wake of a dispute on the House Floor over the action, Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California said the Committee, to which he belongs, had done wrong in making public the list of 565 Federal employees.

The Committee has called the League a "Communist-Front" organization, but Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas emphasized it had no evidence that any of the persons named was a Communist.

Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico, another Committeeman, protested to his colleagues that all persons named were not members of the League "and will be done an injustice."

Later, in the House, Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington demanded that the Chamber and the Roosevelt Administration repudiate the Committee's action. He accused it of engaging in "un-American activities which it was created to smoke out."

Bund Report

NEW YORK (AP) — James Wheeler-Hill, National Secretary of the German-American Bund, denied Oct. 25 a report from Seattle, Wash., that the Seattle Bund unit was being dissolved.

The report quoted Paul Stol, named in Dies Committee testimony as Seattle unit leader. Mr. Wheeler-Hill said the Bund was not losing strength in the western State, but was adding a new unit which would open in Tacoma. He said it was possible that Mr. Stoll had resigned, "but if he did, we would put a new man in his place."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CONVERT spare time into Christmas money; easy, pleasant work; good profits selling gift packs of California's finest tree-ripened sun-dried fruits; beautiful holiday gift packs, direct from packer to you. Write now for full information.
STERLING FOOD PRODUCTS
3715 Avalon Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Parkman St.—7 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, heat, janitor, sun porch; rent reduced. Asp. 9344.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED WANTED

BOSTON—Brother, sister graduate students need 2-room furn. apt., $25.00, Back Bay, or suitable place in exchange for man's services. POTTER, Com. 0815.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Five modern rooms, upper private house; oil burner heat, hot water; 14th Street subway; Wilson Ave. station; 2-3 adults. M. D. TROECK, 236 Cooper Street.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co., Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades, 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th) N. Y. C. TR 7-8195.

Strikers Return Without Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Pacific Mills strike of 2,000 workers in progress for eight weeks came to a close when union members voted to return to work without a working contract.

The strike called by the TWUA, a CIO affiliate, on August 18, because the mill management rejected a request for the restoration of a 12½ per cent wage reduction. When an adjustment failed to result from conferences between union representatives and the mill management, State Commissioner of Labor W. Rhett Harley appointed a three-man mediation board, as provided by the State labor law, to seek a solution. The board's recommendations fell far short of presenting acceptable terms to the striking employees.

The strike proved one of the largest and most bitterly fought in the South Carolina textile industry in recent years.

Hoover Sets U. S. Peace Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Holding that the United States should see its vital role in the European conflict as one of peace-preparing and not of joining in the war, former President Hoover, addressing the Circumnavigators' Club here last night, said the Nation should keep its "hands clean" for the major task of assuring a just settlement.

Mr. Hoover disputed the view voiced at the dinner by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N., retired, that "a German victory over the Navy of Great Britain hangs like a sword of Damocles over all of us," and would bring the frontiers of Germany to American shores.

War fought to the finish left the victor "one lap behind the vanquished in a state of complete exhaustion," Mr. Hoover said in his contention that, even should Adolf Hitler defeat the Allies, an eventuality he deplored, "Mr. Hitler with all his legions is not coming 3,000 miles to engage with 130,000,000 people which could raise an army of 10,000,000 within its own borders."

His chief concern, Mr. Hoover stressed, was the economic and spiritual exhaustion which might be the aftermath of a bitter-end struggle for "all the great nations and a burden of all the world, of which we are a part." America must have a decisive voice in the peace that followed, he declared, for it could no more afford destruction of the German people and their economic life than the destruction of the British fleet and Empire.

"Both are equally important to us," Mr. Hoover said, "and when peace is brought about, then will come the great task of the American people, if they have preserved their resources and kept their hands clean."

Wallace Feels Sharp Rebuke

(Continued from Page 1)

to back it, save deduction from the present political situation. For one reason or another there is a dearth of first rank Democratic political aspirants, with the possible exception of Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, who is an avowed candidate.

Mr. Justice Douglas was the former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and a strong New Dealer. Oddly enough, there had been a parallel rumor on the Republican side that Mr. Justice Roberts might be drafted by the G. O. P. to run against the Democratic candidate, whoever he be.

Mr. Roosevelt's own political intentions are still unknown. He has made no reply to frequent appeals that he declare himself, most recent of which was that of former Governor Landon of Kansas, in connection with the neutrality debate. At great effort the Administration has built up the nonpartisan coalition for neutrality revision in Congress, and there was marked irritation today over the Wallace comment which threatens it.

The Secretary was quoted as declaring that the "war situation obviously makes it clear that the President's talents and training are necessary to steer the country."

The White House statement was obviously carefully prepared, and apparently took press reports of Secretary Wallace's quotation at face value. One aspect of the situation is that Secretary Wallace has frequently been mentioned himself as a Roosevelt successor. Observers wondered if in decrying his own candidacy to reporters, he had been led into the third-term indorsement for Roosevelt.

Extensive Soil Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A soil survey of more than 100,000,000 acres in connection with the work of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation has so far been completed in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly WIXAL):
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., services 10:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WRUL, 6.04mc (48.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m). Complete service starting with the chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m). 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Station WRUL—
Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).
Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).
Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6), 15.13mc (19.8m).

Local Classified

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize, or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service. EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — Pedigreed, paper broken. Peaster & Garrett stock; ideal pet for apartments. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

DRESSMAKING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Have MARGARET E. WAGNER, formerly with Woodward & Lothrop, restyle your winter coats and dresses. 509 12th St. N. W., Apt. 3. Metropolitan 0684.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Agency, 71-01 Austin St. (8th Ave. subway); BO. 8-4657—Male, female domestics; all nationalities.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EXPERT FRENCH TEACHER (lady) exchange French lessons for room and board. Write Box V-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOOD PRODUCTS

English FORK PIES, MINCE PIES SHORTBREAD, SCONES
Eva Coupland, 54 Westland Av., Boston Ken 7367

FOR SALE

EAST PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.—Boarding house, corner, 3 acres, 250 feet water front, large house, 2 bungalows, large barn and outbuildings, all improvements, running water in all bedrooms; has big possibilities; great sacrifice; would consider exchange for L. I. bungalow. GEORGE LOTT.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL Christmas Cards for sale. Brought to your home for approval. Mich. 2-2882, 8064 89th Avenue, Woodhaven, N. Y.

FURNITURE

WHITMAN'S AUCTION ROOMS
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold, Estates Appraised — Consignments Solicited. 157-02 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Flu. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

GREETING CARDS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Greeting cards and framed mottoes made to order 10c, 25c up. Charlotte Myerberg, 2323 Whittier Avenue, Madison 2407.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, experienced young lady, office routine; $12.00 to start. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6155.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HYMN SINGING

AS CHRISTMAS approaches, would you like to sing hymns of peace, joy and good will? Inquire MISS JESSIE DODD, 50 Fenway, Boston, Ken. 1676.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HENRIETTE KREPPEL
INTERIOR DECORATOR
515 Madison Avenue
Plaza 3-1452 New York

Local Classified

LINENS AND YARNS

HANAN'S OUTLET SHOP
Linens, Laces, Yarns, Infantwear
49 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston
INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES
Wants loads to and from Florida or en route. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Dist., Boston. Tel. TALbot 2400.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PRINTING

BALTIMORE, MD.—Commercial printing and Greeting Cards. VAN PRESS, 2725 E. Jefferson St. Call Wolfe 3266 for prices.

REAL ESTATE

CONNECTICUT, town of Washington—rambling type white brick and frame house, early colonial remodeled in 1928; 10 rooms, 4 baths, oil burner, electricity, artesian well; 11 acres, old shade trees, extensive western view; private road assuring seclusion; price $20,000, terms. STETSON WARD, New Milford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT—Within 75 miles N. Y. C., early New England cottage in lovely setting; 8 rooms, bath, electricity, spring water; 10 acres; for sale completely furnished $6,500, terms. STETSON WARD, New Milford, Conn.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y. D. G. De Mott Corporation, general contractors; new homes for sale, or will build to order. 492 Morris Avenue, Telephone Rockville Centre 806.

ROOM and BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 1901 Edgewood (Walbrook)—Excellent table; delightful location. 1 block from cars 4, 13, and 31; or free parking space; rates reasonable.

HOMELIKE surroundings, students or business people; excellent table; private family; sunny elevator. (Apt. 4 West) 303 W. 80th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 30 Stanton Rd., near Brookline Hills Sta.—2 warm, sunny, quiet rooms, $4 and $5; breakfast if desired. Asp. 6749.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Attractive, furn. front bedroom; private family; homelike; $4. Lon. 4789.

FOREST HILLS WEST, N. Y., 88-01 63rd Ave. —For fall and winter, large double rooms; business people; $10 weekly; 14 min. to N. Y. C.; HA. 6-2644. MRS. SELLNER.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461-J —Large double rooms, private home; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair; transients, permanent; reasonable. Mrs. Lephardt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH CHILD nurse, experienced, capable, assist with other work; go anywhere. HELEN ELLIS, 212 East 46th St., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good cook, desires position; small family; city; references. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED, well educated young lady wishes to devote 4 or 5 hours daily as companion or caring for children. Call mornings 9 to 11. Virginia 9-8533, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SHAMPOOING, ringlet set done in your own home by competent, reliable young lady. Call for appointment mornings 9 to 11. LOUISE BLIGHT, Vir. 9-8533, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

WANTED POSITION as HOUSEKEEPER, school or institution; knowledge nursing; companion. Write Box C-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A gentle woman is desirous of a position as companion or housekeeper. Phone Chestnut 6465.

STUDIOS TO LET

STUDIO
Suitable for dancing or music school. Fireplace and dressing rooms 21' by 30'.
88 Exeter Street, Boston Com. 1518

TEACHERS and TUTORS

GREGG shorthand, beginning, review or speed; typewriting—keyboard in 12 lessons; experienced teacher; near Copley Square, Boston. Com. 2553.

LEILA CANNES — Concert pianist, accepts pupils; theory, sight reading; accompanies and coaches singers. Studio 502, Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4594.

SWISS FRENCH GOVERNESS, help children with home work and piano; needlework. Write Box Z-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITING

MANUSCRIPTS typed by expert, 50c per thousand words; special book rates; carbon. MRS. L. PLANK, 22 Ward St., Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., Wisconsin 7-7969.

CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Men's Suede JACKETS
$7.95
reg. $10.95
downstairs

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds — Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

ARCADE KIDDIE SHOP
See Our Selection of Fine Coats and Snow Suits
SIZES 1-14 9 P. O. Arcade

NEW ENGLAND WEEK
Buying in New England Means New England Prosperity
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
192 Fairfield Ave.

Redecorating for Fall?
Shop on our New Third Floor of Fashions for Your Home
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH
For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
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B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
In Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave 301 Greenwich Ave.

Sterling Silver
Watches and Jewelry Repaired
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue 74-W

We are proud to present our 1939 Selection of
Christmas Cards
for your approval
Our racks are fairly bulging with colorful and smart greetings. Come in and order yours.
Gifts, Gift Wrappings and Stationery
HORTONS
259 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 4384

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

For Your Fireplace
Andirons, $3.00 to $12.00
Fire Screens, $3.00 to $6.00
Fire Sets, $5.00 and $6.00
Dixie Kindlers, 35c a bunch
Hearth Brooms, $1.25
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 608

Modern Gas Ranges
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
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Made to Order
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum St.

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

Delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Better • Faster • Safer
Westinghouse Iron
Streamline Adjust-O-Matic
Booma Gruener Electric Co.
190 PEARL STREET 7-1147

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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Sales and Service Fuel Oils
The LALLY-HOLMSTROM Co.
18 Haynes Street
Nights 2-1789 · Days 7-7216

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
23 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street · Phone 248

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

Exclusive with
NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
BERLOV PROCESS
Guarantees Moth Protection for Ten Years.
415 WEST MAIN PHONE 364

NEW CANAAN

Louise Beauty Shop
Cultivate the habit of a weekly appointment. Phone 342
By consistent, thorough beauty care you can have well-groomed hair.
Colonial Bldg., 48 Elm St., New Canaan

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

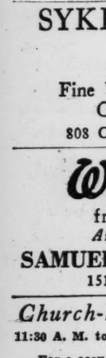
Church-Wall Tea House
11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Daily and Sundays
For a cosy, refined Evening Meal or delectable Sunday Dinner. Good food and service at moderate prices.
No alcohol served.
33 WALL STREET TEL. 6-6170

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving — Marcel and Finger Waving — Care of the Hair
966 Chapel Street
Tel. 8-2200

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 TEMPLE STREET

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. · So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FOR FALL WEDDINGS
Gifts of Silverware, Glassware, China and Clocks
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
Emerson & Elwood
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Smart Suede Sports in ENNA JETTICKS
$5.00 to $6.00—AAAA to EEE
Nine styles to select from.
Arnold's Boot Shop
64 Wall St., Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
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H. FRANKEL & SONS
Apparel for All
262 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.
Featuring for Men
Zipper Lined Coats
Two Coats in One
$22.50 to $35.00

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2158

The Home of
The Famous Tex Lines
Bushy Tweeds $30
Knit-tex $30
Worsted-tex $40
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK ST., STAMFORD PHONE 3-3171
71st ANNIVERSARY SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS!
1868 . . . 1939

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co. 120 ATLANTIC STREET

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaire, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

CONNELL CONDITIONED AIR ASSOCIATES
227 Bedford St. Tels. 4-6138, 3-8077
Air conditioning, insulation
Heating and ventilating equipment
Fuel oils—Ozone generators

FALL CLEANING
Your rugs cleaned, repaired and stored
"Chemo" destroys moths and larvae
Sold by
SARADJIAN
135 Main Street Tel. 4-6373

Everything new in Corsetry
Annette
CORSETIÈRE
LINGERIE HOSIERY
BRASSIERES NEGLIGEES
115 Bedford Street, Stamford, Conn.
TELEPHONE 4-6022

WATERBURY

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. and H.'s"
Our
GOLDEN HARVEST SALE
is furnishing a fine opportunity to obtain needed merchandise at much below the regular prices. *Why not take advantage of it?*

The Miller & Peck Co.
Warm—Serviceable—All Wool
GIRLS' COATS
All of superb woolens—lined and interlined for extra warmth
Sizes 8 to 16 $5.98 to $12.98

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST., WATERBURY CONN.

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

Luxuriant Furs and Superb Woolens Make Our
FUR TRIMMED COATS
Exceptional Values
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

Winter will soon be here. Why not take advantage of fall days to redecorate the house?
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

KNOX VAGABOND
FELT HAT $5.00
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Stationers Printers Engravers
Everything for the Office
205 W. Lombard St. Phones
Baltimore, Md. Pla. 2770-2771

CALVERT 1080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

DAIRY PRODUCTS
for Every Meal
MILK OF SUPERIOR FLAVOR
Bergmann's DAIRY
179 SPRING ST. DIAL 2-5790

Dependable Furniture
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
28 Madison Ave. Established 1865
Visit our Trutype House. Our car at your call. Get new ideas for your home
TEL. 4-2159

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"
DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BOARDMAN & GRAY
Piano Makers 100 Years
Complete Line of Spinet, Grand, Upright Pianos
Organs—Radios—Records
117 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

Visit the New
Modern Fashion Center
in the series of Smart Shops
On the Second Floor
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

For Quality and Comfort
STETSON SHOES
for Men and Women
ARNOLD AUTHENTICS
E. A. Beaumont Co., Inc.
30 MAIDEN LANE

HICKEY-FREEMAN

Suits and Top Coats, $55 to $80
Stetson Hats $5.00, $7.50, $10.50
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 State St.

BINGHAMTON

WINTER COMES
Soon the leaves are gone and snow covers the ground. You and your family will be needing heavier clothes, warm blankets, overshoes, and rubbers. This store is prepared to meet these needs at moderate prices always.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Featuring
The Best in Fall Fashions
for Men, Women and Children
I. Miller · Peacock
Carlyle · Florsheim
Vitality · Bostonians
Dr. Locke · Mansfield

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Fuel Oil—Building Supplies
Coal
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
Same coal—same mine all the time.

BRONXVILLE

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Ice Cream in Halloween Moulds
FINE CANDIES
NEILSEN'S
95 PONDFIELD ROAD
Also in
Port Chester, New Rochelle, Scarsdale

BRONXVILLE'S FINE STATIONERS
Personal Christmas Cards
Order Now Beautiful Selection of
Gifts—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
Your Charge Account Invited

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Unterecker's INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

Paradise Millinery
Hats with new lines for autumn!
(And we can expertly remodel your favorite old hat.)
WA 8166
283 Delaware Ave.

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries with
FLOWERS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

CORTLAND

See and ride in a new
1940 Hudson 6 or 8
GENTRY & CRUMB
159½ Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Phone 814

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

Get Ready for Fall!
GRIFFON SUITS from 21.50
Pay Cash and Save
WERDENBERG'S

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

The New Fall
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
are now ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BIRDS EYE DINNER
1 lb. Cod Fillets, 1 box Spinach, 1 box Peaches 69c
JOHN ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro. Phone 3345 Free delivery

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

It Is a Good Time to Order
Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS
Sample Books Now on Display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Send Your Finest
CURTAINS
We Return Them Crisp and Fresh
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

Home Made Pure Pork Sausage
Home Dressed Pork
South Main Street Cash Market
29 SO. MAIN PHONE 2591
Free Delivery

Artistic
Curtains and Drapes
made to your order
in our own workrooms
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
138 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

AUTUMN—
The time to change from summer TO WINTER Lubricants. Protect your car with Gulflex Registered Lubrication—Gulf No-Nox Ethyl—Gulfpride Oil.
Goodyear Tire and Battery Service
SERVICENTER, INC.
CAYUGA and GREEN STS. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

Men's, Women's, Boys' SHOES
Direct to Wearer at substantial savings. Complete Fitting Service
A. W. WOOTTON
300 EAST 6TH—PHONE 56-761
Phone for Appointment
Representative of KNAPP BROS. INC.
BROCKTON, MASS.

Renowned Interior Decorating Service
Nelson's of Jamestown
106-110 East 2nd St.

For Economy and Quality
SHOP The Basement Store
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

Perennials—Bulbs
DARWIN TULIPS
HYACINTHS
DAFFODILS, etc.
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET TEL. LARCH. 81
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Tel. Baldwin 6028
Wick's Florist
Member: Telegraph Dispatch Service
North Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

HENRY WICKS
Fruits and Vegetables also Fresh Eggs
No. Grand Ave. Baldwin, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Fern Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVE $3.50 Up
We service your Permanent Wave FREE
Call for Particulars
3 Items 85c—Monday to Thursday
433 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 4972

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

TWEEDS
Haberdashers
Hatters
MANHATTAN SHIRTS KNOX HATS
37-05 Main St. Ind. 3-2130

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863
10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-3717

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Complete Line of
Shirts, Sportcoats, and Imported Matching Handkerchiefs and Ties
R. Fischer — Haberdasher
107-08 Continental Ave. BO. 8-8589

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

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Moving
Furnace Cleaning
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16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

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Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

9 lbs $1
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The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

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NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Fresh Kitchen-Made Candies
GIFTS
104-20 Metropolitan Ave.

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

JOSEPH GRAU
Jewelry—Watches
Silverware—Engraving
71-13 Austin Street BO. 8-1288

Lucie Chapeaux

Latest Fashions and Hats Remodeled
1 CONTINENTAL AVE.

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens
House Furnishings
for "Home Sweet Home"
Call Virginia 7-8258
Gardens Hardware and Paints
81-46 LEFFERTS BLVD.

FREEPORT

Carol Green's
Doubles Their Space
EXPANSION SALE
Now Going On
GREAT SAVINGS
on Lingerie, Hosiery, Corsets, Sportswear, Accessories
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Now and Save
60 S. Main St. Ph. Free. 6163

Van Roon's
HOSIERY · CORSETS · LINGERIE · GLOVES
Featuring Corsets by Flexees, P. N., Munsingwear, Maiden Form. Hosiery —Barbizon Slips—Van Raalte Gloves
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook
90 So. Main St., Freeport

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
Near Seaman Ave.
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes rebuilt like new.
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
PH. FREE. 3696

Flowers for Every Occasion
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

FREEPORT—Merrick

For Anniversaries and Birthdays
Say It With Flowers from
MILLANG'S
22 S. Main St. 224 W. Merrick Rd.
Ph. Freeport 2284 Merrick, Ph. Free 1240
Deliveries Everywhere

GREAT NECK

Draperies, Curtains
Slip Covers and Upholstering
CREATIVE DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Road
G. N. 755
Below Theatre

E. L. KURTZ, C. L. U.
LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
Information and rates cheerfully given on Individual Policies, Personal Life Insurance Programs. Business Insurance, Group Insurance.
Res., 2 Crescent Road, Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2642-J
N. Y. Office, Room 1602, 392 7th Ave.
Phone Lackawanna 4-8780
Associated with The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Needless to pay more, risky to pay less than at
Sears SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
8402 Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Heights

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

Sales Ford *Service*
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts.
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0641

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

While You're Shopping Stop at
MEYER'S
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
Full Line of Exclusive Chocolates
82-03 ROOSEVELT AVE. HAV. 9-9079

Dulion's Phone HA. 6-1079
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

The EDITH STAPLES BEAUTY SALON
has moved to new quarters at
37-22 82nd STREET
ROOM 204
Above Schrafft's Newtown 9-9596

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

JAMAICA

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165 St., Jamaica

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SYMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

ELIZABETH DRESSES
and
CAROLINE ALDER HATS
23 BROADWAY

Visit Our Juvenile Shoe Dept.
Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
Agency for Pied Piper and Pedi-Guard
I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
21-23 Atlantic Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Lamps—Lamps—Lamps
95c to $4.95 to $10.95
Desk—Vanity—Table
Crystals—Chinas—Potteries
WALTER S. MILLER Jr.
64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

FLOWERS
for Halloween
Lynbrook's House of Flowers
3 Union Ave.
Tel. Lyn. 2484

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK FUEL CO.
50 Forest Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
24-HOUR SERVICE
FUEL OIL — Oil Burners and Complete Heating Systems
KEROSENE
COAL
KOPPERS COKE
Day Phone Lyn. 890—4497
Night Call Lyn. 2041
Free emergency service for your burner.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Village Hand
Laundry
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtain, Blanket and Rug Shampooing
94-50 222 St. Missouri 7-4421
We call and deliver at your convenience, Jamaica to Floral Park.

IRV AND LEW
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. ROLLBAND
ROOFING
SHINGLING
FURNACE WORK
Sheet Metal Work of every description
87-22 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-0220, 0221
Good Workmanship Is the Best Reference

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-6583

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

POPPE'S
Home-made Candy
Ice Cream
Luncheonette
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9689

Albee French Cleaners
Expert Tailoring
Furs cleaned, remodeled and repaired
"Under New Management"
113-19 Myrtle Avenue Vir. 7-3618

WALK-OVER
NEW CABANA
is a swirl of Suede, $8.75
Other Walk-Overs from $6.50
X-RAY FITTING
TOLLEY'S
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE

Licensed Electricians Vir. 7-5392
GEBERTH & PLATZ
105-02 Jamaica Avenue
Radio—Vacuum Cleaners
Electrical Appliances
SERVICE AND REPAIRS

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400-3401

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

MATRIX
TREADEASY
Also Budget Shoes
$5.00
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3254

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JUVENILE FASHIONS
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
115-11 JAMAICA AVE. 9019 JAMAICA AVE.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

HAT FASHIONS
Everybody's Talking About
from $3.50
Felts for your tweeds, velvets and fur trimmings for your dressy clothes. All kinds of news!
Su Se' HAT SALON
95-23 JAMAICA AVE.

Draperies and Curtains
"Estimates Gladly Given"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Ave.

R. Jurgensen's Restaurant
Sea Food
Steaks and Chops
94-25 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 94th and 95th Sts. Cleve. 3-9786

Stetson Hats $5.00
Jarman Shoes $5.00 and $6.85
Manhattan and Arrow Shirts $2.00
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS • HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Ave.

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. FILLING STATIONS
INC.

South Park and Lincoln Avenues

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

FOR HALLOWEEN PARTIES
Homestead Candies
Mail Orders Filled
39 NORTH PARK AVE. R. V C. 3749

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

MAMARONECK

If it is
NEW OR USED TIRES, BATTERIES
GAS, OR AUTO REPAIRS
You Need
Phone Us Mamaroneck 699
Fenimore Cooper Service
Post Road at Fenimore Road

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK
(Continued)

Try the New Tek Tooth Brush Today
Phone 89
110 Mamaroneck Ave.

CAPPUS PHARMACY
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Tel. Mamaroneck 945
ORANGE DAIRY
Grocery and Delicatessen
Free Delivery to
Larchmont, Mamaroneck
Harrison and Rye
Cor. Palmer and Mamaroneck Aves.

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
$6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave

NEWBURGH
Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

Walkoff Fur Shop
Remodeling, Storage, Manufacturing—Furs Made to Order
15 COLDEN STREET TEL. 835

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh N. Y.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE
For Christmas Suggestions Consult
D. W. SIMPSON
JEWELER
Serving New Rochelle and vicinity for over a quarter of a century.
LENOX
496 Main Street
New Rochelle 2379

LA ROSE SHOPPE
New Line of Fall Corsets
Nemo, Lily of France, Master Craft, P. N. Practical Front, MisSimplicity, Artist Model, Maiden Form, Camp Corsets.
525 MAIN ST. (KRESGE BLDG.)

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THINKING OF INSTALLING AN OIL BURNER?
We would appreciate the opportunity of estimating the cost of installing AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT in your home. No obligation implied.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
"Same Address Since 1861"
22 Pellham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

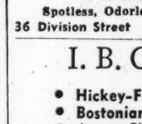
henri marten hairdresser
for characteristic permanent waves and chic coiffures.
hamilton 5089
57 church street, corner prospect st,

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Timely Clothes and Michaels-Sterns, Made in Rochester
Suits $24.75, $29.75 and up
Topcoats, Overcoats $24.75 and up
Budget Accounts Invited
COLIN BROS. 1070 Flatbush Ave. Nr. Beverly Road



Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WADSWORTH 3-1850—1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-5900

Staten Island

NEW DORP

MARY LANE SHOP
For Those Who Value—Economy, Quality and Smartness in their Clothes
Hats, Ready-made and to Order, $1.98 to $6.00
Dresses, $1.98 to $10.00—sizes from 11 to 50
149 New Dorp Lane Phone Don-Hills 6-3200

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS GOLD SEAL
MILK and CREAM
Weissglass
BUTTER and EGGS
2014 FOREST AVE. STATEN ISLAND GIBRALTAR 2-6600
NEVINS STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PORT RICHMOND

R. C. VAN NAME, Inc.
41 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-6220
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Imperial Wall Paper
BRANCHES
1234 Castleton Ave. W. B.
Bay and Canal Sts., Stapleton
Amboy Road and Giffords Lane, Great Kills.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND
(Continued)

PRINTING
Commercial, Club, Church, School
Westerleigh Press
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond Gibraltar 2-2413

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

CAROLINA MARKET, INC.
Home of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry, Fish and Fancy Groceries
319 5th Avenue 217 Wolfs Lane
Tel. Pelham 0400 Tel. Pelham 3100

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
You can have a Pel-Mel Permanent Wave in any style to suit. One that expresses your personality. We have seven experts to serve you. $5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.
A call will be greatly appreciated—Thanks

MARY EDWARDS
Dresses, Suits, Millinery
Sportswear
Pel. 2380 247-249 Wolfs Lane
"Nothing Sells Like Style"

Luella J. Beresford
RESTAURANT
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner
Only the Finest Food Served
A catering department is also operated which features complete service for all Social Occasions.
207 WOLFS LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
Telephone Pelham 1782

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

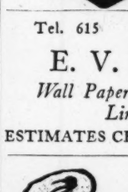
LUCKEY'S
announces a new display of famous
Whitney, Maple Furniture
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Foundations, Girdles, Brassieres
Fitted, Altered, Repaired
Free of Charge
Hosiery—Intimate Apparel
ROSE K. ADLER, *Corsetiere*
Roseville Corset Shop
386 MAIN STREET
PHONE 1044 POUGHKEEPSIE

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"
WE ARE MOVING
November 1st
to 18 Cannon Street
Opposite Hotel Campbell
The Saltford Flower Shop
286 MAIN ST. PHONE 538
Express gratitude with flowers

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

Tel. 615 317 Main Street
E. V. GRANT
Wall Papers, Paints, Glass
Linoleums
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN



Doughnuts!
for your Halloween Parties. Also Dainty Cakes and Cookies help make any party a success.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN ST. Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE * FLORHIDE * WATERSPAR * SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes
Cleaners, etc.

PAINT—GLASS
WALLPAPER—MIRRORS
Storm Windows
all sizes, installed
GEO. H. WABNITZ INC.
115 State Street Main 1094

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N Y

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK

Telephone 2222

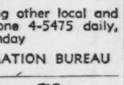
NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Rugs—Upholstery
Shampooed—Repaired
Stored
Dealers in Oriental and Dometsic Rugs



Imperial Rug Company
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers Tel. Bev. 8661

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
ABC and NORGE
Washing Machines
Sales and Service
217-223 State St. Ph. 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments.
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
Tel. Troy 590 Troy, New York

Broughton's
SUCC. B. ROTH
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HOSIERY—LINGERIE, etc.
Furs Fur Storage

UTICA

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fowler & Sellars Company
The Shopping Center
Hardware—House Furnishings
80 Main Street Tel. W. P. 4300

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

An Edison-G. E. Bargain
RADIO-PHONOGRAPH
$23 Cash
Pay only $2.45 month
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

The new models and materials are now ready for selection for your
FALL SUIT or COAT
Projansky
Ladies' Custom Tailors, Furriers
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING COOLING PRODUCTS
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3918

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Toiletries—Cosmetics
Excellent
Soda Luncheonette
37 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6350

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
The Home of Quality
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery 23 Grove Street
Free Parking Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
HAIR... HANDS... FACE FIGURE
173 MAMARONECK AVENUE
White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7219

PHOTOGRAPHS LIVE FOREVER
LE VON STUDIO
N. D. LE VON, Prop.
Home and Studio Portraits of Distinction
96 Main Street Tel. White Plains 2134 White Plains, N. Y.
Commercial Photography Framing

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

ORAM-KIRCHÉ
Stylists
Featuring Colorful Stroock Sports Coats and Dobbs Hats for the Football Season
138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Peg McCauley
Becoming HATS — $1.95
New Fall DRESSES — $3.95
149 GRAND ST., Next to Post Office
Open Evenings

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

HALLOWEEN PARTY

Children and Adult Costumes, 25c. Favors, Novelties and Games
VICKERMAN
Party and Gift Shop, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY, MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

Imported and Domestic Foods
NEW CROP
Diamond Large Franquettes
23 cents lb.
FULL LINE OF DRIED FRUITS and NUTS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Weiner's Delicatessen
474 SOUTH B'WAY TEL. YON. 4106
Delivery Service

Sey-Mour
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOP
423 SOUTH BROADWAY
"We Bring New York to You"
in
LINGERIE, HOUSECOATS and ACCESSORIES

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes Wool Warmer Than Some Other Materials?

Wool commonly takes up between 12 and 17 per cent of its weight of water; and under very humid atmospheric conditions it will absorb as much as 50 per cent. Wearers of heavy woolen overcoats may note the increase of weight in damp weather.

Wool absorbs moisture very slowly and it also dries slowly, particularly as compared with linen and cotton. Wool can absorb considerable quantities of water before it feels wet, and moisture evaporates from it so slowly that the cooling effect due to evaporation is minimized. This explains why bathing suits made of wool feel warmer than suits of silk or cotton.

Wool is a poor conductor of heat. A piece of linen cloth, for example, even though of exactly the same degree of coldness as a piece of woolen goods, would feel colder to the touch, because wool does not conduct heat away from the flesh so readily as does linen.

The amount of air imprisoned in the meshes of a fabric is a very important factor in limiting the conduction of heat. Motionless air is a very poor conductor of heat; and the crinkly, scaly wool fibers trap more air and make for better insulation than do relatively straight fibers such as cotton and silk.

Since woolen fabrics act as insulators, they obstruct the flow of heat toward the body as well as the escape of heat from the body.

It is because of this property that men who have to work around furnaces where they are exposed to extremes of heat, frequently wear woolen shirts; for the wool's layer of "dead" air prevents the searing heat from reaching the body.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Loss

Clearwater, Fla.

One day in September a woman stood watching her house and its contents, except a few pieces that kindly neighbors were able to drag out, consumed by flames. The widow could only answer to questioners, "No, there is no insurance."

Only a few years before, she and her husband had lived there in comfort. He had been a plasterer, a good one, none better. He had stood at the top of his trade, respected and admired by his associates, and the wife was energetic in her work at home and in her community. After the husband passed on, the widow supported herself by what sewing and other work she could find to do. The house was hers. The taxes low. But then came the fire.

Seemingly she had nothing; in reality she had much. The men who had worked with her husband—carpenters, painters, plumbers, etc.—said, "We will build her a new house—and who else would like to help?" A public-spirited newspaper put the question, and the response came from supply men with lumber and other building material, and from many other people who had known the couple personally or by reputation.

There is to be a three-room house—smaller than her first one, but still her own. And it could never be a lonesome house, for it will be filled with the memory of the love and generosity and kindness of her friends. (And it will be insured.)

The World's Humor

—London Illustrated

"H-m-m!"

A Verse for Today . . .

HE that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed; for he giveth of his bread to the poor. —PROV. 22:9.

Daily Anecdote

A Sign

Of John Eliot, great missionary to the Indians, it was said that so solicitous was he for the welfare of his less fortunate brothers and so generous was his nature, that no sooner than he would receive his meager recompense for his preaching than he would give it all away.

One day the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel went to pay the missionary his quarterly stipend, firmly resolved to keep the open-handed minister from giving his money away too quickly. The device he employed was quite simple. He counted out Eliot's slender stipend into four equal portions and tied these very tightly, into the four corners of a pocket handkerchief. He then rolled up the handkerchief into a ball and handed it to the venerable missionary.

On the way home from the church, Eliot met a poor woman who related a moving story of want and distress. He decided to give her a sovereign, and took out his handkerchief and began to tug at one of the knots. He tried the first corner, then a second, then a third, and finally the last, but none of the knots could he untie. Suddenly, in the midst of his difficulty, the missionary smiled.

He rolled up the handkerchief, handed it to the woman, and said, "My good woman, it must be a sign. I think the Lord meant you to have it all."

Odds and Ends

Courtesy Endures

Sir Walter Raleigh was a great soldier and sailor, a historian, philosopher, naval architect, chemist, statesman, scientific gardener, and poet—and yet he is best remembered for having spread his coat over a mud puddle for the queen to walk on.

Not Worth Its Weight

Chemical experiments made on the North Carolina coast by the U. S. Geodetic Survey indicate that 224,000,000 pounds of sea water would yield approximately $60,000 worth of gold, but the extraction process would cost at least $2,000,000.

Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Geithmann, Seattle

A Stand-Up Lunch in China

At this handy traveling cafeteria on the streets of Huchow, one may order a bowl of rice and an egg and be served at a moment's notice.

Daily Quotation

THE wise carry their knowledge as they do their watches, not for display, but for their own use.—SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

Transpositions

1. Transpose the words LOVE TO RUIN to make a word which is indicative of that which brings much ruin.
2. Transpose the letters in WHITE ROSE and make a word meaning different.
3. Transpose the letters in the sentence I HIRE PARSONS and make a plural noun which tells who really does hire parsons.
4. Transpose the letters in GO NURSE and get the name of one who might have given the command.
5. Transpose the words TEN TEA POTS to make a word meaning those high in power or authority.
6. Transpose the letters in the words GREAT HELP and get a modern invention which really is a great help.
7. Transpose the letters in the words THY NOSE and make a word meaning truthfulness.
8. Transpose the letters in the word CART HORSE and get an organization of musical instruments.
9. Transpose the letters in the words THY CHAIN and get a flower that blooms in spring.
10. Transpose the words NORSE CAT to make a word meaning one to whom we are related.

Answers—1. Revolution. 2. Otherwise. 3. Parishioners. 4. Surgeon. 5. Potentates. 6. Telegraph. 7. Honesty. 8. Orchestra. 9. Hyacinth. 10. Ancestor.

Monitor Camera Club from Chas. H. Roth, Akron, Ohio

'What Size, Senorita?'

A salesman (under his own roof) walks about the streets catering to the dress needs of Mexico City's señoritas.

In Lighter Vein

No Worry

"I won't be able to pay for this suit for three months."

"Oh that's all right," said the tailor. "Don't worry."

"Thanks. When will it be ready?"

"In three months, sir."

After the Program Chairman

The 200 members of the club being addressed after the luncheon by a laborious speaker, remained dead silent at the conclusion of the talk. Then as one man they arose and started for the speaker's table.

Being a small, rather timid man, the speaker turned to his neighbor and said "I do hope I said nothing to offend any one!"

"Oh, that's all right. It's not you they're after. It's the man who brought you!"

Bury It

A man said he feared he would be of no use in the world because he had only one talent.

"Oh, don't let that discourage you," said his pastor. "What is your talent?"

"The talent of criticism," was the answer.

"Well," replied the pastor, "I advise you to do with it what the man of one talent in the parable did with his."

Economical

Two passengers had survived the shipwreck, an Englishman and a Scotsman. By the end of their second week their clothing was in tatters, their food was exhausted, and the outlook was dark indeed.

"It just couldn't be worse," moaned the Englishman.

"Ah, but it could," said the Scotsman. "I might have bought a return ticket."

Hard Shell

Mose was willing to do anything for a job but change his religion.

The Negro went to an interviewer in the Fulton-DeKalb division office of the Georgia State Employment Service seeking work. The interviewer, seeking routine information about the Negro, asked:

"Mose, are you a Protestant?"

"No, suh," Mose said, "I'ze a Methodist; and job or no job I'ze gonna stay one."—Atlanta Constitution.

Vocations

Hobby Dealer

After losing his regular job, a stamp collector mounted some of his most interesting duplicates on large poster cards lettered with curious facts about them. He then persuaded a second-hand book dealer to put the cards in a corner of his shop window and to let him have the use of an empty counter at the back of the store.

The unique window display attracted customers of all ages glad of the chance to browse around and to talk to a fellow collector. The business grew steadily, and a large portion of the income was reinvested in new stock and new window displays emphasizing the curiosities, educational values, and pure pleasure to be derived from stamp collecting.

From time to time, collectors of coins, postcards, and other objects came in to tell how they wished there was a similar place catering to their desires. Enlisting the help of a few of the latter, the stamp collector moved into a storeroom of his own and expanded the scope of the new shop to include six other hobbies. Now, only eleven months after his unpretentious start in the bookstore, he does a profitable and interesting business supplying specimens, literature, and equipment to local hobbyists —H. F. B., Indianapolis.

Manly Manners

Party Fun

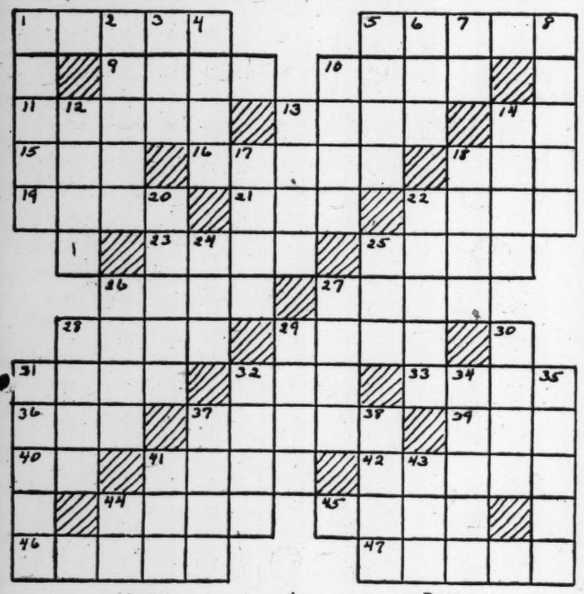
Peanuts and People

This is a jolly get-acquainted game to play when there are a number of people who have met for the first time.

Each guest is given six peanuts; and each in turn is asked the name of some person pointed out by the one who has charge of the game. If the one asked cannot give the proper name, he must pay a peanut as a forfeit. At the end of the game the group will have become better acquainted. The one who has retained the most peanuts is the winner.—Alice C. H., York, Pa.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of Balnibarbi and Laputa?
5—What is a racing stroke used by swimmers?
9—What place was a landmark on boundary of Zebulun (Josh. 19:13)?
10—Who carried gospel to Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome?
11—Volcano Cotopaxi is in what mountain range?
13—What do performers in "The Huguenots" do?
14—Pierre is capital of what State (abbr.)?
15—What Chinese river flows to Hwang Ho?
16—Victoria Nile flows through what lake?
18—What is the red cap worn by Turks?
19—What is a dish of chopped meat molded in aspic?
21—What is an aeriform fluid?
22—What is name of an Italian seaport?
23—You should look before you do what?
25—Wormlike larva of an insect is what?
26—What is a small glass bottle for chemicals?
27—What was name of territory returned to Germany in 1935?
28—What is the fiber, or staple, of cotton?
29——— Collins is a city of Colorado.
31—What do football players do?
32—Would a tallywag have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
33—How would you describe inhabitants of Brobdingnag in "Gulliver's Travels"?
34—Frozen water is what?
37—Would an oil have twigs, sails, or wings?
39—What do you call eggs of fishes?
40—What is a dry measure of 8 quarts (abbr.)?
41—What is capital of Switzerland?
42—What is largest river of Europe?
44—What conveys fire to an explosive?
45—What tree has needle-shaped leaves?
46—Who wrote the Waverly Novels?
47—June is the month of leaves and what?

Down

1—A slendang is a canoe, shrub, or shawl —which?
2—Where is Vizagapatam?
3—A gratuity is what?
4—In games, what is that which a player undertakes to accomplish?
5—What place was scene of first miracle of Jesus?
6—What would a Kurd weave?
7—Symbol for aluminum is what?
8—What is a commune of Latvia, Europe?
10—What would you find in a sty?
12—What gaseous element is found in the atmosphere?
13—Olive oil is used in making what?
14—What is a commune of Bavaria, Germany?
17—Who was the spy of Issachar (Num. 13:7)?
18—Book of Ruth contains how many chapters?
20—What is a manufacturing city of Michigan?
22—What is a city of southern Kansas?
24—Would you don, row, or eat supawn?
25—What fish has elongate pikelike body?
26—The traveler's-joy is a bird, cart, or vine—which?
27—What would you expect from the mavis?
28—What is a commune of southeastern Poland?
29—If you visited Pori, whom would you see (sing.)?
30—What shoe has a thick wooden sole?
31—Scouring rush is called what?
32—Would you sing, fire, or milk a moyenne?
34—What is a French commune on Rhone River?
35—Whose son was Simeon?
37—If you were in Antwerp, in what direction would you travel to reach Ostend?
38—What river of Soviet Russia flows to Lake Ladoga?
41—Except.
43—What town of Benjamin is mentioned in I Chron. 8:12?
44—Foreign Office (abbr.).

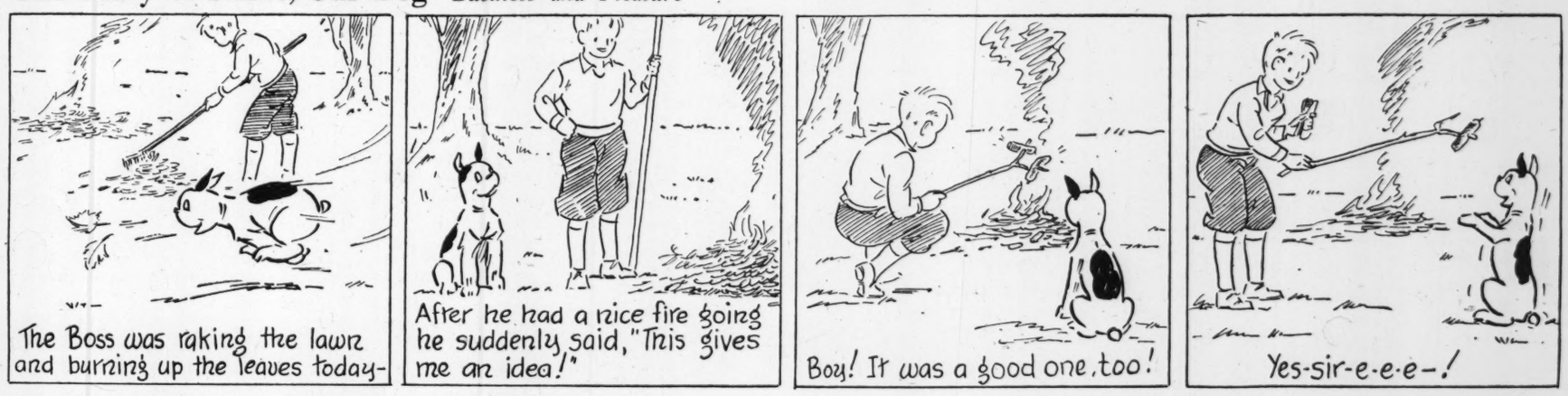
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Halloween Costume!*

By LE PELLEY

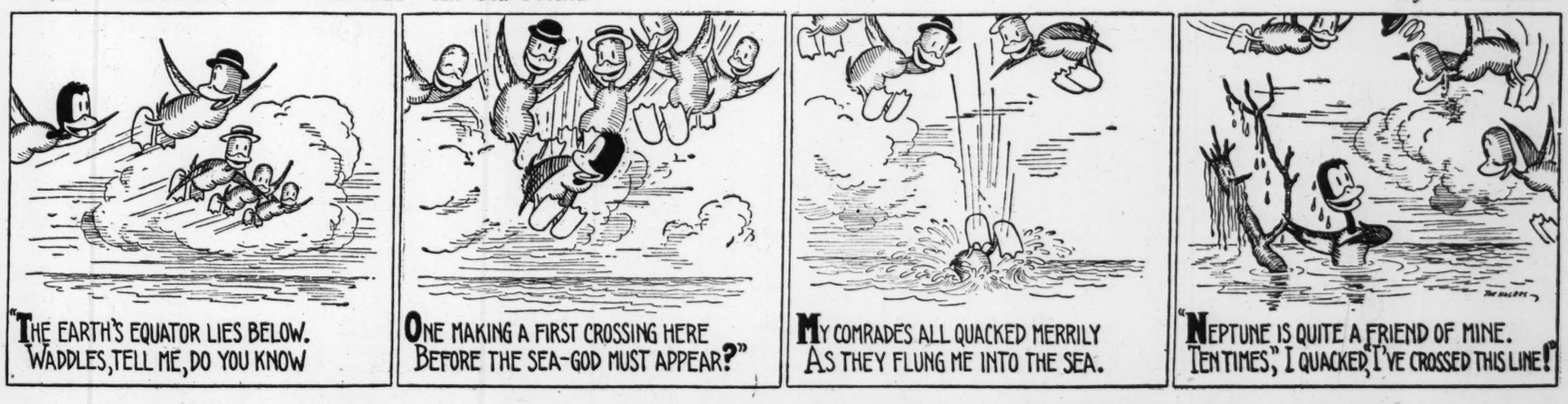
HELLO, BUDDY, OLD PAL !
HELLO
WELL ???
I WAS JUST WONDERING IF YOU'D DO A PAL A FAVOR...
WOULD YOU KEEP SKIDMORE AT YOUR HOUSE TILL AFTER HALLOWEEN ? HE DOESN'T GET ALONG WITH MY COSTUME !
SKIDMORE — IF YOU COULD ONLY TALK !!!
YEOWF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Business and Pleasure*


The Boss was raking the lawn and burning up the leaves today-
After he had a nice fire going he suddenly said, "This gives me an idea!"
Boy! It was a good one, too!
Yes-sir-e-e-e-!

The Adventures of Waddles—*An Old Friend*

By THE HAGERS


"THE EARTH'S EQUATOR LIES BELOW. WADDLES, TELL ME, DO YOU KNOW
ONE MAKING A FIRST CROSSING HERE BEFORE THE SEA-GOD MUST APPEAR?"
MY COMRADES ALL QUACKED MERRILY AS THEY FLUNG ME INTO THE SEA.
"NEPTUNE IS QUITE A FRIEND OF MINE. TEN TIMES," I QUACKED, "I'VE CROSSED THIS LINE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quebec Goes Canadian

The simple meaning of the Quebec elections is that French Canada has joined in the war against Germany and that the unity of the Dominion in the prosecution of the conflict has been sealed.

But the deeper significance of the polling—which swept the Duplessis Government out of the Province and placed in power the Liberals who also control the Federal Administration—is that a serious racial rift in Canada has been prevented.

The danger in the Quebec elections was the appeal to prejudice and to those differences between French and British Canadians which statesmen, since Confederation, have struggled to eliminate. This underlying issue was more important than the question of provincial autonomy which was raised by Premier Duplessis' Union Nationale Party. It was more significant than the charges of financial inefficiency which the Liberals leveled against the Provincial Government.

Quebec's repudiation of "non-participation" in the Empire's war has disclosed that the fundamentals of cooperation within the Dominion run deeper than the differences of creed and language. It shows that virtues of democracy have an appeal in French Canada which is stronger than the tendencies toward particularism.

Tests are yet to be faced on conscription which, despite campaign slogans, was not really an issue in Quebec. The Liberal government is committed to avoid conscription and only the development of the war on a basis which makes compulsory enlistment vitally necessary will cause Canada to face alteration of its present plans. But meanwhile the Dominion's contribution to Empire defense proceeds with the knowledge that the ideals of free government have transcended the forces of racialism, and transformed the Dominion of Canada into "one nation."

How Foolish We *Were*!

"And, boy, what cars you can pick up in New York these days! My brother saw a fellow trying to raise margin last week; he let his car go for a few hundred. And it probably cost him five thousand."

"Now, if we only had the few hundred, hey Joe?"

"Yeah, ours is where everybody else's is. If I had a few hundred maybe I could keep some of the stocks I'm losing right now. Look at that ticker, three hours behind."

Conversations like this took place among the eighteen- and twenty-year-old office boys, as well as among seasoned speculators, bankers, brokers, fathers, mothers, butchers, bakers, in the last few days of October, ten years ago. It was considered one of America's bulwarks against Communism in 1929 that the ownership of American industry was more widely spread among the public than at any time in history. But toward the end of October in that year ownership began to change hands, going once more into the possession of the wealthier or the more prudent, and too frequently going through bankruptcy.

"Black Thursday," October 24, was the breaking point. Dumping of securities on the New York Stock Exchange continued into the next week, prompted by fear on the part of many owners, but made inevitable for many others by the fact that much of the collectivization of which capitalistic America boasted had been accomplished "on margin."

The violence of the stock market crash and the length of the business depression which followed it were unprecedented. It might have come sooner, economists say, had not three factors operated for delay. These factors were the rapid development of the automobile industry in the post-World War years, a housing shortage due to the war, and the lending of huge sums of American money to other nations, through which loans the United States financed a new export business.

The depression was lengthened in part by the existence of a war-wasted Europe where in other American depressions a relatively strong continent had helped the United States back to normal. In some measure it was lengthened by the anxiety business has felt under a regime of experimental government, but also to be recorded are the pre-NRA days when it seemed government intervention was the key to vital co-operation.

Overproduction, or underconsumption? Americans argued it by the hour. Back of either cause lay at least one reason more fundamental to the maladjustment which proclaimed itself in October, 1929. Production costs had declined more rapidly than prices. Consumers were receiving a smaller part of the national income than was needed to keep national production properly distributed. The equivalent of the "trusts" of Teddy Roosevelt's day existed unsuspected in some cases by the very people who controlled them. Indeed many today have yet to learn that even labor has its monopolies.

Looking back over a decade Americans may congratulate themselves on the lessons they have learned. But to keep the congratulations sober and realistic they need only recall that just one year before the crash an entire world seemed to have fully learned the grim lesson which closed in 1918; sixty-three nations in 1928 had renounced war as an instrument of national policy. In 1939 American business faces the possibility of another boom because Europe is at war.

"Nancy Etticoat"

It may be that the various difficulties connected with the rationing of meat, and with obtaining transport for deliveries, will not make things too easy in Britain for the butcher and the baker; but the candlestick maker is reportedly doing well—depending as he does on the chandler, who is finding fortune as wax in his hands.

For electricity must be economized, and on dark landings the candle is a good alternative to dousing the glim. It is useful again if there be rooms in the house where some "loop'd and window'd raggedness" in the curtains forbids a light that would throw its beams far into a naughty world, and affront those wardens without, who are such diligent "squires of the night's body."

Much has been written in praise of candle-light, and possibly Britons will rediscover with delight the charm of that enigmatic friend of their childhood,

> Little Nancy Etticoat
> In a white petticoat,
> And a red nose.

More probably, they will not; but, at the worst, Miss Etticoat has one compensation to offer them. Even though, unfortunately, "The longer she stands, the shorter she grows," she is a spinster who keeps her head to the last, and will never plunge the family in gloom through an unsatisfactory connection.

Boost Toll, Aid Taxpayers

In urging a 5-cent increase in Sumner Tunnel tolls for passenger cars and light trucks, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau raises an interesting legal point. The statute governing operation of the tunnel specifies: "When revenues fall below operating costs, the local department of public works shall establish tolls that will produce the maximum revenue."

This wording obviously seeks a toll which shall produce at once the highest possible return and the largest volume of traffic. To find such a balance under the economic law of diminishing returns requires experimentation, of which there has been little. Beyond an initial trial of a 25-cent rate for the first six months of operations, there has been no other rate than the present 15 cents.

That this is not a satisfactory rate is proved by two facts: First, it leaves an annual deficit of $400,000, which Boston property taxpayers must meet; second, the tunnel would have to operate at near-peak capacity day and night to break even at the present rate.

In line with the law, and for experimentation, the toll should be raised to 20 cents for a year. If volume of traffic shows no appreciable decline, and if a substantial deficit still remains, the rate might then be increased to 25 cents—a rate incidentally, only half that charged for New York's traffic tunnels.

If the deficit problem still persists, the Legislature might give careful consideration to levying portions of the loss on those North Shore communities which, actual counts show, furnish three-quarters of the tunnel's traffic volume.

Presence of the American ship, City of Flint, seized by a German prize crew and taken to Kola Bay, is reported as embarrassing to the Russian Government. Is the Soviet's face red?

Keystone comedies are coming back in Hollywood, it is announced. Better so, perhaps. Some efforts at hilarity have been quite sad.

"Stockings Now Made from Coal." Ah, just the thing for Junior when he plays in the basement.

Democracy at War

No country, however democratic, can enter upon a great war without suffering a loss of freedom. When Britain took up the challenge of Reichsführer Hitler, Parliament and people did so with the full knowledge that war meant discipline and control, and submission to orders. Since the strength of a nation at war is not merely that of its armed forces, but depends upon the sum-total of the efforts of all the people in every sphere of life, it follows that the whole nation must submit itself to authority.

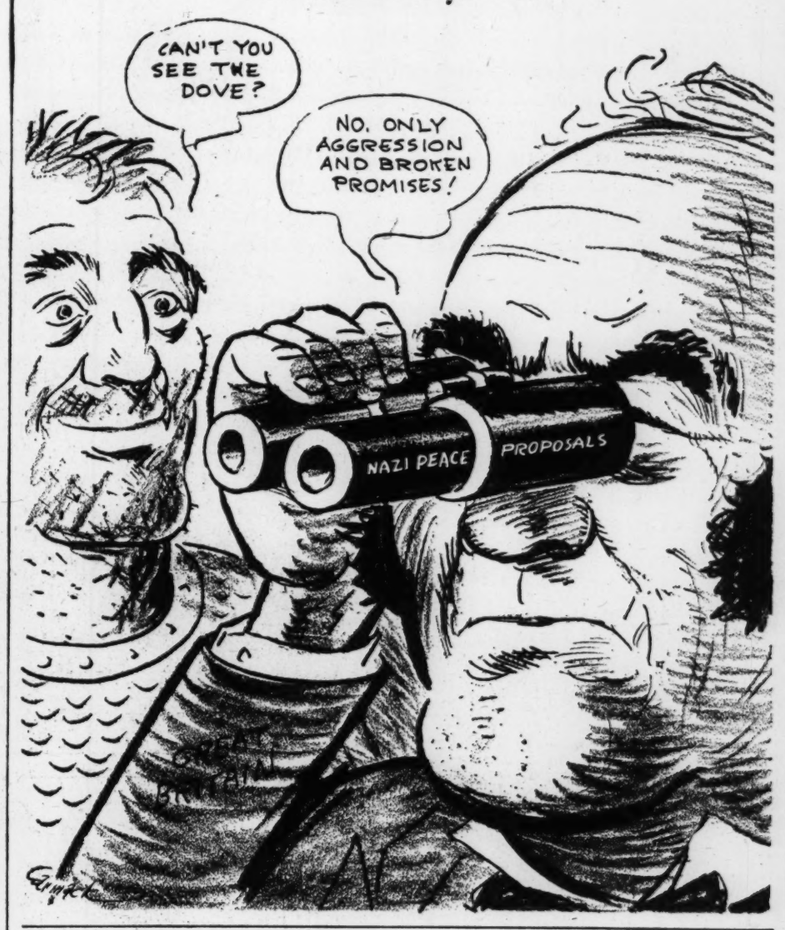
This is acutely felt in time of war. All men of a certain age are liable to military conscription. All industrialists, shipowners or railway owners must be prepared to put their factories, ships, or railways, at the disposal of the State. A man's house may be commandeered or have troops or civilians billetted in it. Shops are controlled, food may be rationed, light is restricted. At any time a Government department may issue an order imposing irksome restrictions upon the conduct of private citizens.

Such regimentation the people of Britain were prepared for. It was the price to be paid for the waging of war. All they ask is that the orders shall be wisely made, and that they should really be conducive to efficiency in running the vast machine of a nation at war. Armies of officials are necessarily formed, and they have great powers, but while the wise use of these powers makes for victory, the unwise use is a hindrance.

Government acts, of course, through various departments. One is concerned with the training of men for the army; another with the provision of skilled men for the war factories; another with the provision of food; another with taxation; another with the release and censoring of news. It may often happen that what appears helpful to one department will be an impediment to another. All the delicate balances which develop under the natural ebb and flow of freedom are likely to be thrown out when an entirely different organization is artificially formed. There is needed calculated co-ordination not only in each department of State, but between the departments; and this indicates a skilled thinking organ.

But some of the considerations which make an intrusive "brain trust" objectionable in peace time are arguments on the other side in war time. In view of the muddle that follows lack of direction, that distinguished English economist, Sir William Beveridge, is urging the necessity not only of a control board for every important industry, but a central body of men trained in co-ordinating all departments.

A Cannon's-Eye View



A Golden Magic Carpet

Until the last leaf fell in front of me I had been thinking that it was amazing enough for me to find myself out in the street at 6 o'clock in the morning—I who like getting up early in the morning as little as I like anything.

The leaf was a warm gold, with tiny veins of scarlet. It drifted down past my face with a gentle, rocking grace. I looked up at the tree from which it fell. The tree was autumnally beautiful, yet it didn't seem important, as the leaf did. The leaf was like a message, somehow. A message saying, "Remember? Do you remember?"

I remembered. Early mornings, early autumn mornings, when my father had let me ride around the countryside with him on errands. Sometimes we went horseback. Sometimes we went in the buggy, with a thin flannel laprobe for protection against the chill indicated by hoar frost on the fields.

* * *

My father never really believed I would get up, when he told me the night before what time he would have to start. He didn't think much of my habit of late rising yet he was never cross about it—only gently ironic. He would tell me the number of errands he had to do. He would say, "I am going to the blacksmith to have him straighten a bit of iron for me—of course, I know you particularly like him but do you think you'll be able to wake up in time? You know, I won't be able to wait for you if you're late."

Or maybe he was going to the sawmill. He knew I liked the sawmill. The wonderful crescendo of the great saw, the flying cloud of golden sawdust spouting over the floor. Or maybe he was going up on the mountainside to see the farmer who used to come with his yoke of oxen and a stoneboat to draw stumps for us or get rocks out for a new length of stone wall.

Sometimes I could only give my face a catlick in cold water in the tin basin at the back door as I dashed out, and shove my hair together as smoothly as might be, in order to catch up with him before he left. "Well," he would smile, "you really got up, did you?" And he would give the reins a brisk slap and set off. The house was set on the side of a steep hill, so the horse went very slowly and carefully to reach level ground, leaning heavily backward in the shafts, her feet picking a cautious way.

The distant hills would be a dim lace and soft violet. Across the river an engine might be puffing smoke as it switched freight cars onto a siding. At the farmer's house in the valley the cows would just be going out to pasture, blocks of black and white, and honey color, and ruddy brown. And, somewhere, hens would be cackling.

"It's a lovely morning," my father would say. It wouldn't mean necessarily that the sun was shining. It might be. It might not. A lovely morning to him was the newness of a day. A day which one took up, like a piece of weaving, to make of it what one would and could.

* * *

We rarely met anyone for some time after leaving the house, as we lived a mile out of town, on a little traveled road and the people thereabouts would be doing chores in barns, or getting fires started in kitchens or any of a number of other jobs that kept them close by their own places.

The last morning before we went back to the city we had to go down to the opposite end of the town, to see the man who was going to keep the horse for the winter. It was about three miles and a half. All the countryside was covered with a thin white frost. The sun was just gilding the tip of our neighbor's weathervane as we drove out of our gates.

My father rumbled gently, "Well, it seems too bad to leave all this and go back to the city." He looked regretfully at a pile of great pumpkins lying beside a row of vines on a neighbor's place. He always felt it was too bad to go back to the city. He loved the country, had the feeling for it of a man born on the land, who understands it.

We drove along, the sound of the horse's hooves comfortably rhythmic in the soft dirt of the country road.

Suddenly a trace slipped off the little catch at the side of the whiffletree. The horse missed a step under the sudden relaxation of part of the harness. "Hello there," cried father, reining in, "what's the matter with that thing?"

The mare was feeling the tang and bite of the early fall morning, and didn't want to stop, but he spoke to her again with good-natured sharpness. "Whoa there, be still!" He wrapped the reins around the whip, after cramping the wheel slightly, and lowered his great bulk to the ground. The horse looked around as if she could hardly hold with such interruptions to her mood.

And just as my father hooked the trace again securely, a leaf fell into my lap from a maple that arched over the road.

* * *

It was a perfect leaf, warm gold, with tiny red veins of scarlet. It drifted down gently, rocking a little in the breeze, gracefully. I looked up at the tree from which it fell. The tree was a great spread of bright gold and scarlet leaves, and just one had been spared me.

My father got back into the carriage.

I held up the leaf so he could look at it. I didn't say anything, for the leaf said it all.

"Leaf fell down on you, did it?" he said in the way that he often commented on perfectly obvious things, giving them a pleasant added importance by noticing them sufficiently to speak of them. "It's a pretty one."

We drove along. I twirled the golden leaf in my fingers, looking at it now and again. Finally I tucked it in the front of my jacket.

I suppose in the end I lost it or threw it away.

But, it seems, I didn't forget it.

JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

Boring From Within

By Frank L. Perrin

It is interesting, and it may be wise, at this stage of the proceedings, again to appraise the work of the Dies Committee of the lower House of Congress. This committee, for two years or more, has been engaged in investigating alleged "un-American activities." From the start, almost, the committee's chairman, Representative Martin Dies, a Texas Democrat, seems to have been quite unpopular in the press galleries and among newspaper reporters, columnists and editors in general. His methods have been adversely criticized. His technique has been condemned as unprofessional and unsound. He has been branded as a "witch hunter" and as an alarmist. He has been accused of foisting upon his committee members, and upon the attention of the public, unsupported and unreliable hearsay testimony sometimes harmful to persons of supposedly unquestioned loyalty.

In defense of Chairman Dies it has already been pointed out that the conditions he has undertaken to expose are not those which can be automatically revealed or easily uncovered. Recent developments, if the charges made are substantiated by proofs which may be produced, reveal the interesting fact that the organizers and promoters of the societies engaged in these alleged subversive activities have found it possible to deceive many of the members whose aid and sympathy they had sought to enlist. Such shibboleths as "peace and freedom," or "peace and democracy," are designed to catch the fancy of those persuaded to believe that some new way of achieving or perpetuating these has been discovered.

* * *

Perhaps those who first take alarm, or those whose faint suspicions have been aroused, must be depended upon by an official investigation to supply the clues which lead to incriminating proofs. Because Mr. Dies and his fellow committeemen were naive enough, and patient enough, and even "gullible" enough to listen to unsupported testimony and hearsay mongerings in the early stages of their investigation, they were all but laughed out of court. Then there came a more general realization that the public reaction to the proceedings was exactly what the alleged conspirators—if any—would hope for and enjoy. If they could deceive those of their own membership who were patriotically inclined and anxious, above all, to serve the cause of peace and democracy, surely they could deceive the public.

Those who were most vociferous and persuasive in condemning the technique of the Dies Committee possibly failed to appreciate the fact that alien and subversive enemies of a nation, a society, or a cause, do not carry on their campaign openly. They bore from within. It did not remain for Mr. Dies to discover this. It should not have been necessary for him, against protest and objection, to inform the American people of the fact.

* * *

Now it cannot be assumed that the disclosures already resulting from the mass of testimony heard by the investigating committee will put an end to the destructive work being carried on by the enemies within. They will persist until the persuasive forces of enlightenment, understanding, and genuine loyalty defeat them by nullifying their subversive and destructive influences. But much has been accomplished in this overturning and awakening process if it has been convincingly shown that those who casually enlist in so-called educational campaigns which promise to promote peace and democracy by some newly discovered process or formula should first inquire into the character, the antecedents and the aims of the society's sponsors.

We are all too easily led and influenced by our desires. What, indeed, could be more patriotic, either in impulse or action, than to enlist for peace? But if the achievement of peace must result only from the surrender of ideals, then the price demanded is too high. I believe the cunning promoters of alien soporifics, imported ideologies and communistic or fascist theories have misjudged and mistakenly appraised the fiber and loyalty of the American people, native and adopted, whom they would mislead and confuse.

The task which was committed to the Dies investigating committee is only partially done. Much has been accomplished when it is realized that preliminary work, carried on in the face of widespread popular criticism, was important and unavoidable in the circumstances. Mr. Dies has staged an impressive return appearance.

The Wide Horizon

Isolation's Mythical Basis

By Raymond Leslie Buell

Round Table Editor of Fortune; Formerly President, Foreign Policy Association

American isolationism stands or falls upon the answer given to the question whether American democracy and a spirit of free enterprise can flourish in a totalitarian world. If American institutions will not be affected by the rise of a communist Europe, then we should become isolationists up to the hilt. But if American democracy will wither away and our own security be undermined in a totalitarian world, then it is imperative to adopt a positive foreign policy even though it involves risks.

Everybody wants to keep out of war; but nearly every man in public life is dodging what is the most vital issue before the American people today. Out of fear of foreign propaganda and of war profits, we are refusing to analyze the issue whether we have any interest at stake in the outcome of the present war. Instead of being victimized by foreign propaganda we are in danger of victimizing ourselves. So eager are we to keep out of war that some fine morning we may wake up to find that we have stumbled into war over an unimportant issue without any clear-cut peace objective in mind. Our eagerness to maintain both peace and democracy by running away from international problems may unconsciously lead us into a native brand of totalitarianism, with a little imperialism thrown in for good measure. Instead of giving ourselves up to emotional platitudes, or assuming that every other nation is at fault but ourselves, Americans must constantly ask themselves: Can our democracy survive if Europe goes communist?

I want to analyze three popular myths upon which American isolationism rests.

The first myth is that the fathers of our country were isolationist. Anyone who reads Washington's Farewell Address will find that is not true. Washington favored the making of temporary alliances if national interests required it. And although Jefferson inveighed against entangling alliances, he threatened to make an alliance with England if Napoleon refused to sell Louisiana. Jefferson also proposed to create an international police force to handle the Barbary pirates. The early statesmen of America had a keen sense of the importance of the European balance of power. Without the alliance with France the American Revolution would not have succeeded. These statesmen made use of the European balance of power to advance American interests.

The second myth is that the American people were tricked into the World War in 1917 as a result of the insidious propaganda of foreign governments or wicked bankers and munition makers. This myth is grossly unfair to the intelligence of the American people and their leaders. There was propaganda on both sides, and there were war profits, but these were secondary issues. The fact is that the American people were unneutral in spirit then, as they are today. They detested German methods of warfare and they feared the consequences of German victory. These detestations and these fears cannot be removed by any form of neutrality legislation.

Had the American Government imposed an arms embargo in 1914, Germany would have certainly won the war; and instead of spending little on its armaments, in the 1920's America would have been in a constant state of insecurity, reflected in huge armament budgets. The United States may have made a mistake in entering the World War, but not for the reasons which the isolationists advance. Our real mistake was in entering the war without first having induced the Allies to accept unmistakably concrete peace terms.

The third myth of American isolationism is that the United States is wholly blameless for the present world situation, and that the trouble is due to the wicked foreigner. In fact the hesitations and inconsistencies of American policy, the unwillingness to accept any kind of commitment, have been an unsettling factor in the world since the war. Americans have had very definite ideas of the kind of world they would like, but they have been unwilling to assume the obligations of a creditor nation, or accept any responsibilities for bringing such a world about. The time has come to stop dodging issues and make up our minds to withdraw completely from the world, or to try to make it over as we want it to be.

(Abstract of the second of two lectures on "Isolated America," delivered at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Mass.)

Mirror of World Opinion

Muckraking History

What is apparently a new formula for keeping us out of war has been devised by Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho.

The Senator seems to have concluded that if the American people can be made as disgusted with England and France as they are with Nazi Germany, we will achieve a real state of neutrality by loathing both sides with equal fervor.

The British record in Ireland, he tells the Senate, is "ten times as brutal, ten times as savage, ten times as bloody," as Germany's record against Jews and Catholics. Britain, he says, is the "most outstanding example of aggression the world has ever known." And so on.

It seems to us that there is enough mischief going on in the world today without muckraking history for centuries back in search of atrocity stories. If such research is germane, Senator Clark might as well interest himself in our own conquest of the Indians.

The Senate debate would be more fruitful if it were more consistently confined to the instant issue of American policy, with fewer excursions into white heat and hate, whether of one side or the other.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Tracing Earth's Ills

Many of the ills from which the earth is suffering can be traced directly to a lack of interest in Christianity and the purposes for which it stands—integrity, love of fellow man, regard for the rights and privileges of others and a definite moral standard.—*Hollywood (Fla.) Herald.*